

Prices index points to further drop in inflation

Wholesale prices rose in August by 0.4 per cent, the smallest for one and a half years, giving an annual inflation rate of 15.5 per cent. This provides more evidence that inflation is easing. The provisional retail sales figures for July have been revised downwards. The new figures show a 1.1 per cent fall, indicating the severity of the recession.

Strong pound cuts companies' costs

By David Blake, Economics Editor
The smallest monthly increase in wholesale prices in one and a half years, followed by the first evidence suggesting that inflation is easing. It also became clear that the cost of raw materials, and fuel, fell in August mainly because of the strong pound.

The index for the prices of manufactured products sold in the United Kingdom rose by 0.4 per cent in August, to 15.7. This increase was much smaller than that in the same month last year and the annual increase fell to 15.5 per cent. It is the fourth consecutive month the annual rate has dropped.

The severity of the recession, as shown by revised figures for 'high street' sales in July, which now indicate a 1.7 per cent drop during the month, this came in spite of fiercer price-cutting and comes on top of large downward revisions of sales estimates for earlier months. A cut in private consumption adds to the sharp reduction in stocks recorded earlier. (Full details in Business News, page 15.)

The wholesale inflation rate over the last six months has also gone down. This is usually regarded as a better guide to inflation and it fell from 15.7 per cent in July to 15.1 per cent in August.

At the centre of the slowdown in manufactured prices is the severity of the recession. Faced with declining sales and intensifying competition, companies are being forced to cut down their prices, as the latest survey of prices shows.

Last week a Confederation of British Industry survey showed that less than a third of companies expect to be able to increase the average price they charge for their products during the next four months.

Retailers are struggling to cut stocks, so manufacturers want to keep to the volume of sales as they are forced to trim prices even further.

Competition is particularly heavy in sectors where the pro-

Sir Terence Beckett to take over at CBI

By Patricia Tiddall, Management Correspondent
Sir Terence Beckett, chairman of Ford UK, is to become the new Director General of the Confederation of British Industry on October 1.

Sir Terence is retiring from Ford and resigning all his non-executive directorships which include seats on the board of ICI and *The Economist*. He succeeds Sir John Methven who died suddenly in April.

Sir Terence was selected from about 100 nominees. He and Sir Raymond Pennock, the CBI's president, and a former deputy chairman of ICI who was responsible for the final choice, worked together for almost 10 years on the board of ICI.

While neither he nor Sir Raymond would be drawn on details of salary yesterday it is understood that Sir Terence has taken a salary cut of about 50 per cent to go to the CBI. He was earning more than £84,000 a year at Ford.

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His contract with the CBI is for five years. While this is extendable by mutual agreement, Sir Terence indicated he intended to return to industry once his term of office was completed.

His appointment is seen as a considerable coup for the CBI where morale has suffered during the months of uncertainty after Sir John's death. Sir Ray-



Sir Terence Beckett yesterday: he will take a drop in pay estimated at 50 per cent.

Photograph by John Manning

mood paid tribute to Ford for critical time for the British economy.

"We wish him well in a job which we know is closest to his heart," Ford is expected to name Sir Terence's successor today.

Sir Terence, who holds a BSc in economics from the London School of Economics, joined Ford as a company trainee in 1950. He had extensive product

planning and marketing responsibilities before being appointed managing director and chief executive in 1974 and chairman two years later.

He played a leading role in the planning of, among other things, the Cortina car, the Transit van and the "D" series truck range.

Sir Terence rejected the first approach made by the CBI some

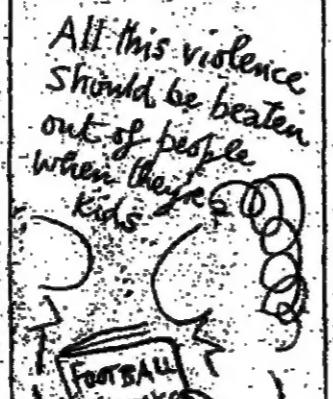
months ago, but was later persuaded by Sir Raymond to change his mind.

His fundamental aim, he said, was to contribute to the effectiveness of British industry.

"We really have to get together," industry has been taken for granted for too long.

He is no stranger to the

Continued on Page 15, col 3



Disciplinary move on soccer clubs

By Norman Fox, Football Correspondent

Oldham's Athlone football club and Sheffield Wednesday are to be checked by the Football Association with a view to taking "reasonable precautions" against the misconduct of crowds after clashes at Oldham's ground on Saturday.

Under the rules of the FA both grounds could be permanently closed and the clubs fined or even suspended.

During the match the referee stopped play for nearly 30 minutes when spectators invaded the pitch after his decision to send off a Sheffield Wednesday player.

Earlier in the season Sheffield Wednesday supporters were involved in trouble at their own ground, when 14 policemen were injured.

Under the FA rules, specifically Rule 53A, clubs are held responsible for the conduct of all players, officials and spectators. They are told to take all reasonable precautions against misbehaviour.

The Football Association has a wide range of powers to combat crowd violence. Generally, only the home club is held responsible. However, on Saturday police spokesman said it was primarily the visiting supporters from Sheffield Wednesday who began the trouble.

Coventry City are considering spending £150,000 to register all their fans for next season. Mr Jimmy Bill, the club chairman who is also presenter of *Match of the Day* on BBC television, said that his club was considering issuing registration cards.

Whitelaw attack on clubs

US and Russia plan preparatory talks on medium-range missiles

From David Gross
Washington, Sept 8

The United States is ready to open preparatory talks on limiting the deployment of medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe, Mr Edmund Muskie, the Secretary of State, will tell his Soviet counterpart, Mr Andrei Gromyko, later this month.

Initially, Moscow rejected a

Nato suggestion that talks on limiting medium-range nuclear weapons should begin as part of the alliance's plans to deploy 572 new missiles in Western Europe from 1983. But the Soviet position changed a few months ago when Mr Brezhnev accepted a Nato refusal to abandon its plans for deploying the weapons before the talks could start.

Indeed, last month Mr Brezhnev sent a letter to Mr Carter and to other Western leaders complaining that they were stalling on the talks. It is partly

to deflect this criticism that the presidential elections in a neutral city such as Geneva.

The decision to press ahead with the talks is believed to have been approved during a White House meeting last week in response to Soviet charges that Washington was dragging its feet on the medium-range nuclear missile front.

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The decision to press ahead

HOME NEWS

Liberal call for index-linked savings bonds to raise £2,000m to stimulate industryFrom George Clark
Political Correspondent
Blackpool

To combat unemployment and the rising number of bankruptcies the Liberal Party is calling for an immediate injection of £2,000m into capital projects, to be funded by a form of index-linked savings bonds available at post offices, to everybody.

A motion calling for that and other measures designed to stimulate industrial and business activity was formulated yesterday by the party's standing committee as an emergency move. It will come up for approval at the party assembly in Blackpool tomorrow, taking priority over other motions on unemployment.

Mr Cyril Smith, MP for Rochdale and Liberal spokesman on employment, had threatened to boycott today the conference's two opening sessions which are being devoted entirely to internal wrangles over the party constitution.

Mr Smith believes that the party could spend the time

more profitably debating issues of crucial importance to the public. He was largely instrumental in getting that toughened motion on the agenda.

Mr Richard Waldegrave, MP for Colne Valley and Liberal spokesman on economic affairs, said last night: "This motion is aimed at the dissident Conservatives who see Mrs Thatcher's policies going seriously wrong, and at the 'wets' inside the Cabinet."

"We want to encourage them to persuade Mrs Thatcher to abandon the rigid application of the monetarist policy in circumstances of a world recession deeper than she could ever have imagined."

He explained that the new savings bonds, to be issued through the Post Office to people of all ages, would be like those now available only to pensioners, known as "granny bonds". He forecast the scheme would have widespread support.

"We have said for some years that in times of high inflation the Government, instead of maintaining the increase in government spending by £750m for practical

schemes for skill training and restraining; and the expansion of advisory services for small and medium businesses.

Women's movement: The women's movement was not falling apart, contrary to recent reports in the press. Miss Mary Stott, the journalist and feminist, told Liberals at a meeting in Blackpool yesterday.

"It would mean, of course, that in return for this guarantee savers would receive only a very modest annual rate of interest," he said.

The motion condemns the Government "for its insensitive and negative attitude to the fate of more than two million unemployed and to the demolition of the industrial base by the rising tide of bankruptcies".

It calls for a sharp cut in interest rates to reduce the uncompetitive value of the pound; the introduction of special low-interest rates for investment in industry and the industrial infrastructure; the abolition of the employer's national insurance charge for all employees under 21; and an increase in government spending by £750m for practical

as such."

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The boot's in the back. The kick's up the front.

Understandably, many cars with big boots tend to be a little leaden footed.

The way they weigh it up, space comes before pace.

Not so the Volkswagen Jetta.

Certainly it has a boot quite out of proportion to any other cars in its category.

15.5 cu. ft, as against the Ital's 12.4 for example. Or the Cortina's 11.3.

But it's up front that the Jetta really gets its kicks.

The 1500cc engine takes it from standstill to 50 in 8.6 seconds. And that's quicker than the Mirafiori can make it, even with 1600ccs.

With so much going for the Jetta front and back how does it fare in the middle?

Even with room for so many cubic feet in the boot, there's still plenty for some pretty leggy passengers.

And no shortage of doors to let them in and out.

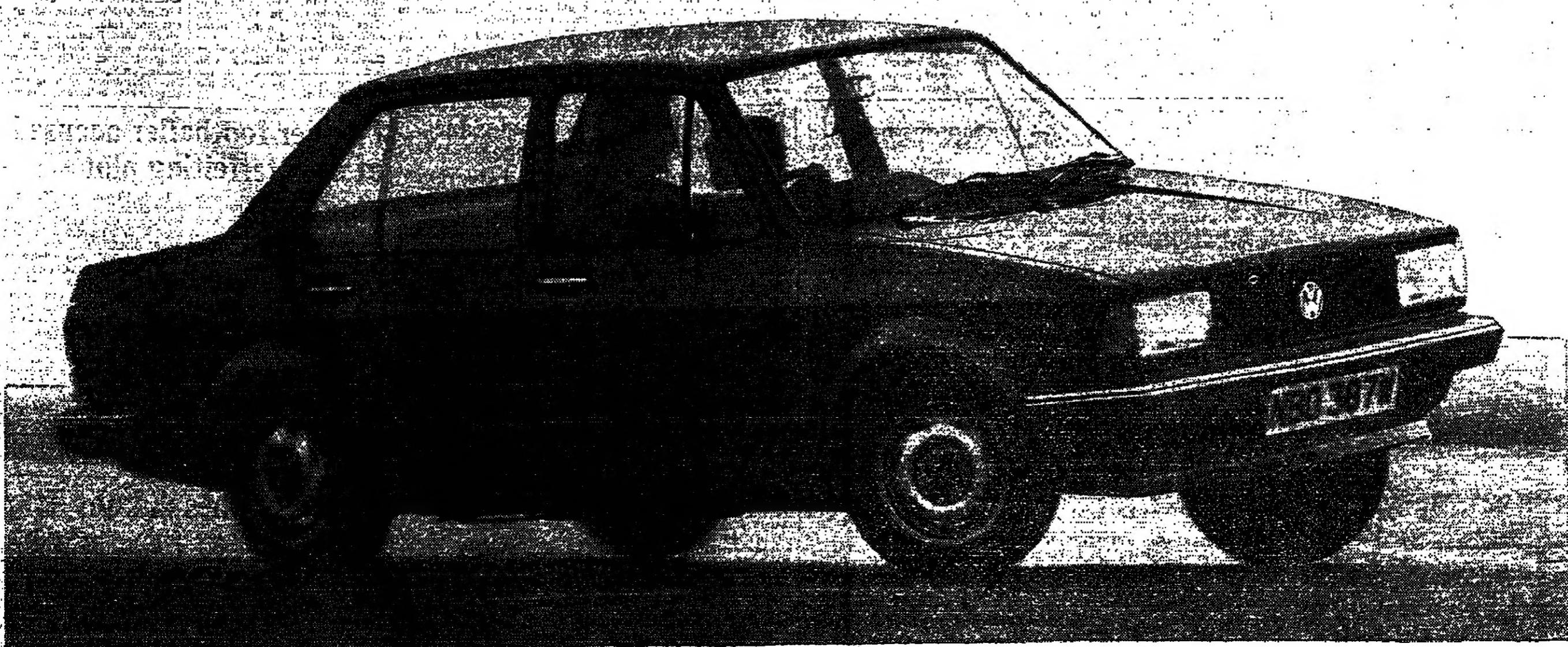
In other ways too, the Jetta is exceptionally long-legged.

Between gallons, for instance, it'll lope along for 38.7 miles* at a steady 56 mph.

Between major services, it'll cover no less than 10,000 miles.

Features which, between ourselves, give some Jetta drivers the biggest kick of the lot.

Jetta. 



Prices start from £4,210. Brochures from Sales Enquiries, Volkswagen (GB) Ltd, Yeomans Drive, Blakelands, Milton Keynes MK4 5AN. Tel: (0908) 679121. Export Sales, 95 Baker St, London W1B. Tel: 01-486 8411.

*Official fuel consumption figures for Jetta GLS are 38.7mpg (7.3L/100km) at a constant 56mph, 27.2mpg (10.4L/100km) at a constant 75mph and 31.4mpg (9.0L/100km) in the urban cycle. Boot capacities from "Motor". Other figures from manufacturers.

HOME NEWS

Pupils 'forced to make vicious choices' to meet high entry standards set by the universities

By Frances Gibb

Pupils are forced to make "vicious" choices in the subjects they learn at school by the "rigid" high standards of entrance demanded by British universities, Mr Peter Dines, the new chief examinations officer at the Schools Council, said yesterday.

Mr Dines, a former headmaster who took up his post this month, said that the "three A level" entry system, which forced pupils to drop other subjects at an early age, was a "tragedy of the high school curriculum."

"We are stopping the production of the broad-based individual," he said. "Doctors, for instance, have to take three science A levels. Many drop mathematics at 16. Few know a foreign language."

Mr Dines urged the Government to adopt the Schools Council's proposals, submitted last December, for an intermediate (f level) examination, pitched between O and A level, so that pupils can continue several subjects until the age of 18.

British graduates would be better off for longer, broader courses, he said. "I have strong criticisms of the quality of our graduates. And we really as good as we think they are, in engineering for instance."

Medical students would be

far better off taking, for example, biology and chemistry

standard because it would be

broader. But for some children it would be harder. They would have to take, for instance, mathematics up to the age of 18, a very great burden for some."

He was announcing in London a three-year, £200,000 Schools Council programme to improve the examinations system. It will look at the use of pupil "profiles" as well as examinations: how current techniques discriminate between the sexes and against ethnic groups, and the use of "open book" examinations.

The Schools Council will look at the use of "profiles", which could provide employers with a check-list of qualities other than academic ability, he said. They might include perseverance, time-keeping, integrity and a general sense of humour.

It will also examine how the present system discriminates between the sexes. One examination board recently changed its O level paper in mathematics so that it started with some straightforward, simple questions, aimed at relaxing the candidates, Mr Dines said.

The result was a marked increase in the standard of the girls' papers.

By a Staff Reporter

A guide for school-leavers seeking a place at university, published yesterday, puts Bristol at the top of the 10 most popular universities in Britain, excluding Oxford.

The guide, now in its eleventh year, details the pitfalls and difficulties likely to be encountered by young people as they make their way from sixth form to university, and guides them through the idiosyncrasies of individual universities.

The guide, based on data from 200 schools and adminis-

trators in universities, polytechnics and colleges of higher education, lists Bristol University as the most popular, with the highest average grade offered made to candidates across all departments.

The survey excludes Oxford and Cambridge, which are still top in "grade" requirements.

Keels, Stirling and specialist medical, dental and other subject colleges. The top 10 places went to: Durham, St Andrews, the London School of Economics, London Imperial, York, Birmingham, Manchester, Bath and Edinburgh.

14 ministers occupy IBA office

From Tim Jones.

Fourteen Welsh Nonconformist ministers occupied the offices of the Independent Broadcasting Authority in Cardiff for three hours yesterday in protest at the Government's decision to abandon plans for an all-Welsh fourth television channel.

The Rev Aled Gwyn, from Neath, said: "Our action is to draw attention to the way the Tory Government treat the Welsh nation and in particular the way they have broken their promise regarding the fourth channel. We call on the Government to keep their word and on the chairman and members of the Welsh Committee of the IBA to remember because they have failed the duty to fight for the cause of Wales."

He added: "We see nothing wrong as ministers with taking direct action. Our stand is completely in line with the policy of our Union of Welsh Independence."

In Glasgow yesterday Mr Gwynfor Evans, president of Plaid Cymru, appealed for Scottish support.

Mr Evans said: "This promise was broken because London government regards Wales with contempt, mainly because of the failure to vote for a Welsh assembly or to elect more nationalist MPs."

"The lesson for Scotland and Wales is plain: the more our people vote nationalist, the greater respect will be forthcoming from London."

Move on site: Mid-Glamorgan County Council are seeking a High Court injunction to end a sit-in by parents, which has lasted a week, at a Welsh language school which has refused to admit Welsh children.

According to the parents the future of Welsh language education is being jeopardised by the council's policy of establishing Welsh streams in English primary and secondary schools.

The parents began their occupation of the school, at Clynnog, after being told that their children, seven boys and a girl, would have to attend the stream at a neighbouring English school.

Engineers' union starts leadership vote today

By Donald Macintyre

Labour Reporter.

Postal voting opens today in a series of elections in one of which Mr Terence Duffy will be challenged for the leadership of the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers.

Mr Duffy's main rival will be Mr Robert Wright, the left-wing union general secretary. Mr Duffy, who has the support of the union's right wing, was beaten in the last contest for the presidency in 1978. Both men are 58.

Their poll will be the most important of a series for full-time jobs in the union. The ballot closes on September 29 and a second ballot, if there is not an outright winner, will take place in April.

The only other candidate likely to take any significant vote of the eight nominated for the leadership is Mr Roy Fraser, the Cowley toolmakers' leader and engineering union convenor.

In his election address Mr Duffy attacks the "doctrinaire and reactionary" Conservative Government, calls for a Labour Government, and appeals for Scottish support.

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Self-help schemes revive Scottish islands

Regional Report

Ronald Faux

Inverness

Most of the schemes so far have started from a local crisis. On Papa Westray, in Orkney, it was the likely closure of the local shop which, with fewer than 100 people, was a blow far heavier than the mere loss of a place to buy groceries.

It took about 18 months from the first formal moves to set up a cooperative to the appointment of a manager.

A row of derelict cottages was converted to houses the cooperative was registered under the local name for the island, Papay, and the

remained in the mainland.

Activities that other cooperatives have taken up include developing community halls, knitwear, machinery hire, tourist facilities from snack bars to museums, horticulture, coal and petrol selling, fish farming and processing, land improvement, craftwork and minibus services.

Mr Roy Pederson, the board's social development officer,



Photographs by Steve Morris

Faces at the thanksgiving service yesterday. Top, from left: David Lodge, Miss Lynne Frederick, David Niven and Graham Sellar, and, below, Lord Olivier, Lord Snowdon, Mr and Mrs Harry Secombe and Spike Milligan.

Last tributes paid to Peter Sellers

By John Witherow

Actors, comedians, friends and admirers filled St Martin in the Fields, Trafalgar Square, yesterday to join in a thanksgiving service for Peter Sellers.

Among them were Spike Milligan, Harry Secombe and Michael Bentine, former members of *The Goon Show*. Mr Sellers's wife, Miss Lynne Frederick, was among the last to arrive with members of her husband's family, including his son Michael.

Mr Beninge represented the Prince of Wales, a Goon devotee and friend of Peter

Sellers, and Lord Snowdon read the twenty-third Psalm. Mr Secombe sang "Bread of Heaven", his fine voice rising through the eighteenth-century church.

Lord Olivier and Michael Caine were among a host of former colleagues and friends of the comedian, who died on July 24. He would have been 55 yesterday.

David Niven gave an address in which he said: "Billions of people feel a sense of personal loss at the death." It was a joy and a privilege to have known him for so long. Yet how many of us really did know Peter? After 25 years of friendship I had to ask myself."

Mr Niven, quoted from obituary notices, "Peter Sellers was expensive, difficult, ungracious, despotic; a man who would fire directors and turn scripts upside-down; bitter,

depraved, lonely, in a constant state of turmoil; vacuous, quarrelsome, distrustful, self-destructive, neurotic, and arrogant."

Without a shadow of doubt, Peter was some of these things all of the time. Luckily he was restrained from leaping at the very next film presented to him because he was genuinely afraid that he would not be roundings fields would be empty after another."

Mr Sellers had intensely dis-

liked one of his greatest films, *Dr Strangelove*, and was repelled when he saw the first *Pink Panther* film. *None the Less*, he was proud of the film *Being There*. "It gave him immense pleasure", Mr Niven said.

The service was conducted by a friend of Mr Sellers, Canon John Hester, Vicar of Brighton.

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Memorial service, page 12

Men get three years for killing at exorcism

John Sherwood, a preacher, and Anthony Strover, his friend, were jailed at the Central Criminal Court yesterday for three years for killing Miss Beatrix Rutherford, aged 31, a civil servant, during an exorcism.

The court was told that the two men punched her unconscious and then kicked and jumped on her stomach while trying to rid her of the devil.

Mr Justice Smith, passing sentence, said: "The jury has convicted you on the clearest possible evidence in the clearest possible case of manslaughter."

It is unusual to find in these courts, but you are two upright Christian men who acted out

of misguided motives and not maliciously. But a life has been taken by brutal and sustained violence."

Before he was sentenced Mr Sherwood, a former actor, told the court that exorcism was becoming more and more important in the world.

Mr Sherwood, aged 30, an itinerant preacher, of no fixed address, and Mr Strover, aged 25, unemployed, of Wood Lane, Shepherd's Bush, London, had both denied the manslaughter of Miss Rutherford last March.

Mr Sherwood had met Miss Rutherford while preaching at a bus stop at Victoria. She was then mentally unstable after a lesbian relationship with an

older woman, the court had been told.

She became friendly with Mr Sherwood and he moved in to her flat in Edmonton to help her, he told the court.

On the day she died he attended a prayer meeting with Mr Sherwood and Mr Strover, and afterwards the two men began the exorcism which ended in her death.

Both men said they had not intended to kill Miss Rutherford but by beating and kicking her they thought they were forcing the devil out of her body.

Mr Sherwood said he had bad

evidence, said he had been going

through, but thought he had become possessed by the devil himself.

When the two men found

Miss Rutherford was dead they

prayed over her throughout the night in the hope she would be resurrected. When they realized she was dead they went to the police.

Mr Justice Smith said of Mr

Sherwood and Mr Strover:

"On one hand these are two Christians in every sense of the word. One was helping a young girl. On the other hand, by sustained violence life had been taken. It is a difficult case."

Mr Strover said he had

evidence, said he had clearly seen a demon appear."

The court was told that he was

despondent about

his future.

He had sounded cheerful on

Friday, when he said that he

expected to sell some or all of

the magazines within two weeks. His acquaintances said

that he was despondent about

his future.

Mr Justice Smith said that he

had been told that he had

been offered a job as a

preacher in a church in

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WEST EUROPE

Zurich residents want troops brought in to quell youth rioting

Zurich, Sept 8.—A group of citizens here today formally petitioned the Swiss Federal President to send in troops to quell riots by young radicals.

In their petition, 50 residents of city-centre areas urged by demonstrators, rioters and police to give up, and said the Army must put an end to disorders caused by "these hordes of vagabonds."

With the weekend's continuing rioting, today's main news pages were dominated by another small column of demands by demonstrators, police and residents that 77 of the 338 youths arrested during the weekend were being kept in preventive detention, charged with various offences.

Most of those held were released after questioning. The number of released was still not known. Hospitals reported that around 50 people had sought medical help, some with wounds from flying stones, others injured by police rubber bullets.

Four policemen were reported to have suffered fairly serious injuries, one in a bullet-proof vest.

Police debate raged among the political parties and in the newspapers on the best ways of handling the riots, which after three months show no sign of dying down.

Bonn election panel finds moral force is not enough

From Patricia Clough

Bonn, Sept 8.—The retired bishop, in his black suit and white wing collar, peered over his rimless glasses at the snapping cameras and television lights, evidently bewildered.

When Bishop Hermann Kunk, aged 73, and four elderly former politicians agreed to watch over fair play in the election campaign it was assumed their role would be largely symbolic.

Little did they dream that their panel would itself become the scene of some of the roughest and best-publicized fights in the whole campaign. So when the panel met today for the sixth time in recent weeks one of the items for discussion was whether there was any point in carrying on. They are expected to come to a decision tomorrow.

The election Campaign Arbitration Panel, as it is called, has been set up with the best intentions. German politicians have never been famous for their politeness about each other and the four parties agreed this time there would be fair play. They asked four former colleagues, one from each party, who Bishop Kunk, as chairman, to act as members.

They had no rules to go by, such as the traditional code of conduct, only their sense of fairness, and, in the end, not a single panel member, save the chairman, had no teeth. Its rulings, according to the agreement, were to be published in the parties' press services and presumably in the press. Bishop Kunk was satisfied that moral authority was sufficient.

As it turned out, the offenders were largely unrepentant and it was the panel itself, at least among the Social Democrats, which is being exposed to ridicule.

The first complaint from the Christian Social Union was

Nato chief fears widening gap with East

From Steeny Stanhope

Defence Correspondent

Cologne, West Germany

Sept 8.

A leading West German Social Democrat, Mr Westerwelle, told me newspapermen here today that the division between the two great powers, the United States and the Soviet Union, could easily spread to Europe, where similar disputes could arise.

Opposition critics reacted to yesterday's demands by saying the Army must put an end to disorders caused by "these hordes of vagabonds."

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The first complaint from the Christian Social Union was

that the panel was neither an insult nor a misrepresentation, but simply the result of the opposition's analysis.

But the last straw, at least for the Social Democrats, was when the panel had to rule on a charge by Herr Heiner Geissler, the Christian Democratic Union Party manager, that Herr Helmut Schmidt, the Chancellor, was a "political pensioner".

Herr Geissler explained that the attack, a reference to a broad election promise of the Social Democrats to end the political career of the Chancellor if he was re-elected personally, let him off.

Overruled, Herr Geissler immediately ordered all his election campaigners to "go on making the charge against the Chancellor in the hopes of sending him to take them to court."

Critics point out that the panel has become a sounding board through which remarks which would otherwise have been quickly forgotten are being magnified and multiplied in countless newspaper reports.

1980 Nobel prize laureates are named

Stockholm, Sept 8.—The 1980 Nobel prize for medicine will be conferred on October 10, the Nobel Foundation announced today. Physics and chemistry will be awarded later that week, a October 14, followed by the economics on October 15.

The date of the award of the peace prize has not yet been decided. Literature, however, which is traditionally announced on a Thursday in October, this year will be delayed until later, enable the Swedish Academy to replace two members who died recently.

The awards, which ceremonies will be held here, all except the peace prize, which will be presented in Oslo on December 10, the anniversary of the death of Alfred Nobel in 1896. (Agence France Presse)

Senior ministers dismissed from Spanish Cabinet

Madrid, Sept 8.—Adolfo Suárez, the Spanish Prime Minister, beaten by rising unemployment and falling support, today reshuffled his Government for the second time in five months.

Eight ministers, including Señor Marcelino Oreja, the Foreign Minister, and Señor Fernando Abril Martorell, Deputy Prime Minister, in charge of the economy, who had both served with Señor Suárez since he came to power in 1976, left the Government.

Four ministers exchanged portfolios and seven new ministers were appointed.

The changes came after the government of Señor Abril, a close follower of Señor Suárez, was widely criticised.

Unemployment is running at more than 11 per cent and inflation at 16 per cent.

Señor Suárez's popularity

fell to a record low of 24 per cent in a recent opinion poll, and a vote of no confidence motion in May showed that he had lost the support of his traditional allies in Parliament.

The full Cabinet list is:

President: Adolfo Suárez.

Deputy Prime Minister, Security and Defence: General Manuel Gutiérrez Mellado.

Prime Minister, Economic Affairs: Leopoldo Calvo-Sotelo.

Foreign Affairs: José Páez Pérez-Llorente.

Interior: Joaquín Gómez Ansotegui.

Public Works: Juan José Sanchez Rial.

Transport: Juan Antonio Ortega y Díaz Ambrona.

Labour: Fausto Martínez Paredes.

Ministry of Agriculture: Juan Llano Espinosa.

Transport: José Luis Alvarez.

Cultures: Indalecio Ojanguren.

Territorial Administration: Rodolfo Martínez Valls.

Commerce: Eduardo Punset.

Finance: Juan Antonio García Díez.

Defence: Agustín Rodríguez Sánchez.

Health and Social Services: Francisco

Frías.

Foreign Affairs: André Malraux.

The faithful sat all around

on the ground, in the cavities

of the rocks, not far from those

grottoes and caves which gave

refuge to the persecuted flock

of the 1530s.

Pierre Laporte, or Roland

of the General of the Clerical

God, who conducted a

small war against 40,000

al troops for four years until

he was killed in battle.

His birthplace at La Magdalena, near Uzes, has been

converted into a "museum of the

Desert". The "Desert" is the

name given to the period of

persecution when the faithful

met secretly in the wilds for

prayer and worship. All manner

of souvenirs and mementoes

have been brought together in

the museum, which last year

welcomed 33,000 visitors.

The ceremony was marked by

a sort of "pilgrimage" austere

suitable to the occasion. The

large crowd gathered under

the chestnut trees. A wooden

pulpit, which could be converted

rapidly into a barrel, during

the persecutions, was put

up again.

Eighteen members of the

clergy, in black gowns set on

simple, headdress, Communion

wafer distributed from pewter

chalice.

The faithful sat all around

on the ground, in the cavities

of the rocks, not far from those

grottoes and caves which gave

refuge to the persecuted flock

of the 1530s.

They were the life and

work of the Cevennes shepherd

who stood up to the King's men

in what was described as "the

only peasant revolt of which

the causes were neither economic nor political, but

religious."

M. Yves Dentan, journalist

and historian, recalled to him that

"Protestantism... has played,

plays and will play an impor-

tant role in our country, because

it is a minority which defines itself

by more exacting requirements

than the majority, always re-

mains important."

chequing 1550

OVERSEAS

'They are a tough bunch, believe me, these Georgia boys'

Carter campaign wins Mr Nixon's admiration

From David Cross

Washington, Sept 8

President Carter and his Georgia political aides today received some fulsome praise from an unexpected quarter. Former President Nixon told a television interviewer that he had "to give Carter's people high marks" for the way they were running his reelection campaign.

"They are a tough bunch, believe me, these Georgia boys," Mr Nixon said.

"They may play softball in Plains [in Plains, Mr Carter's home town] but they play hard ball in the country."

Mr Nixon, who has not before made his still formidable presence felt during the election campaign, was being interviewed on the news magazine "This Week".

At a news conference after launching the annual "Autumn Forge" series of exercises which will involve between 250,000 and 300,000 troops in 25 related manoeuvres from northern Norway to Turkey.

"They are a tough bunch, believe me, these Georgia boys," Mr Nixon said.

Commenting on Mr Carter's reelection campaign, Mr Nixon

also said that the incumbent would stand him in good stead during the forthcoming presidential debates.

Mr Nixon said: "He's got the arguments, but his rival might well win the audience."

The main weakness of the former Governor of California at this early stage in the campaign is his staff, Mr Nixon said. "He's got to shake them up" and make them reflect some of the criticism from their candidates, he added, pointing out that one of Mr Carter's strengths was "the way his staff and his Cabinet still protect him."

Mr Nixon said that the incumbent would probably use the presidency "very effectively" to secure a second term of office. "He's very tough, very shrewd and he is going to use the presidency to the hilt," Mr Nixon said.

OVERSEAS

Gandhi-Lee compromise on troops withdrawal

From Trevor Fishlock

Delhi, Sept 8

All the Asian and Pacific Commonwealth leaders in conference here want the Soviet Union to withdraw its troops from Afghanistan. Mrs Indira Gandhi, the Indian Prime Minister, said so today. But because the leaders had to accommodate India's view of the Afghan issue they did not demand withdrawal in their final communiqué.

India has never condemned the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan and has repeated like a litany the need for patient political work to mitigate the tension created by the Russians' action.

Speaking to reporters, Mrs Gandhi said that the leaders at the conference agreed that the Soviet troops should leave Afghanistan. She said the Soviet Union itself wanted to withdraw its troops on certain conditions.

"Now we have to see whether those conditions are possible and how to bring them about," she said.

The communiqué said that what had happened in Afghanistan carried "dangerous implications for the peace and stability of the region".

It added: "While noting that there were differing perceptions of the circumstances leading to the present situation, the heads of government emphasized that if a political settlement acceptable to all involved in armed forces was not found, further determination, including a possibility of great power confrontation, was unavoidable."

The communiqué called for a reduction of tension and increased support for the independence and non-aligned states of Afghanistan.

Although some of the leaders might have hoped for a somewhat stronger statement, there was no real sense of disappointment. Everyone came here knowing India's "view" on Afghanistan and no one had any illusions about changing Mrs Gandhi's mind.

In the same way, there was no question of a sudden breakthrough over India's recognition of Kampuchea. The opposition of Singapore and Malaysia to that point was well known.

On Kampuchea, the communiqué expressed concern over the persistence of foreign intervention, and said "such was a need for foreign troops to be withdrawn".

Mrs Gandhi said that reporters who had gone to Kampuchea had brought back horrifying stories of atrocities under the Pol Pot regime. Today the Heng Samrin Government had control of much of the country and because that was one of the usual conditions for recognizing a government, India had done so.

When it was put to her that Australia had hoped India would have talked more explicitly to the Soviet Union on some issues, because of the special relationship between the two countries, she said: "We have already done so. What we have said in public we have said with equal force in private."

"I have made it clear, may

times, we have a good friendly relationship with the Soviet Union as well as with other countries. We are not pro-Soviet or anti-American. We are merely pro-India."

Although there was never any question of the conference getting into disarray over Afghanistan and Kampuchea, leaders like Mr Lee Kuan Yew, of Singapore, made plain to India their different attitudes to these matters. That done, they debated economic questions and subjects of common interest, such as drug trafficking. On these they reached agreement.

BBC team held in Brazil after talk with bishop

Sao Paulo, Brazil, Sept 8.—A British television team and their interpreter were detained in police in the northern state of Sergipe last Friday while researching religion in Brazil, one of them said today.

Mr Colin Cameron, BBC producer, said he and his colleague Paul Stimpson were questioned by police for eight hours in the town of Propria. No reason was given for the detention which came after the BBC team interviewed Bishop Jose Basaundo de Castro, a progressive churchman.

They were questioned on the content of the interview.

Polish party considers special congress to authorize new course

From Dessa Trevisan

Bograde, Sept 8

The Polish Communist Party is considering calling an extraordinary congress in order to assure profound changes both in the style and methods of the party's work.

The party has over three million members and reflects all the ailments of Polish society. A lack of communication, as well as alienation, between the rank-and-file and the party leadership is particularly marked.

In recent weeks party members have shown the same restlessness and the same dissatisfaction over the state of affairs within the party as the striking workers outside it.

There have been pressures for real, debate and freely elected representatives at party meetings. There have been heated debates and criticisms of the lack of democratic dialogue within the party organizations.

Nothing illustrates better the alienation of party members than the fact that many strike leaders are party members, like the head of the joint strike committee in Szczecin.

Clearly, an extraordinary party congress would meet the recognition of the necessity of fundamental changes.

The party has just had its congress in February. But the final decision as to whether there should be an extraordinary congress will be made at the

next Central Committee meeting.

But many party members feel that it is essential to have an extraordinary congress in order to assure profound changes both in the style and methods of the party's work.

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comm
ondon

Fashion



The last of four guest columns by Bernadine Morris, fashion editor of The New York Times

"Resort" is the fifth season for American "fashion" designers. While most of Europe operates on a two-season basis (autumn-winter, spring-summer), American designers usually present five different collections: winter (clothes for cold weather), holiday (dressy styles to wear in the month or so from Thanksgiving Day at the end of November until New Year's Day when presumably every woman's life is filled with rioting round of parties), spring, which used to focus on lightweight coats and suits and now, something appropriate to wear to church on Easter Sunday, but has become something that is usually bypassed; a recent years' and summer, clothes for hot weather.

Between holiday and spring was sandwiched the collection known as "resort." This was geared to the majority of women who took cruises or winter vacations to warm weather climates. Fewer now go to cruises but winter vacations are no longer limited to the very rich or the retired.

Secretaries and shopgirls manage to get a week off to the Virgin Islands, Bermuda or Florida and, presumably, need a fresh wardrobe.

But this hasn't been the major reason for the growth of the resort season. The population flow to the southwestern part of the country, including Texas and Arizona, and the owing prosperity of the deep south have contributed to a strong market for warm weather clothes.

So resort clothes are being



Above: Play clothes by Adri for resort: handkerchief linen top with rayon knit shorts, left; rayon knit top with leather shorts, right.

Above left: Beaded jacket is paired with tulip shaped skirt for one of more elaborate Halston evening dresses.

Left: White organdie jacket by Pauline Trigere over dotted dress shows soft mood of resort clothes.

Below: Shirtdress by Oscar de la Renta in blue and beige striped silk varies classic look with elbow length puffed sleeves. This is standard resort look, slightly softened this season.

shown earlier and shipped earlier to satisfy this midwinter need for thin fabrics and brighter colours.

The showings last month were staged several weeks earlier than they used to be so the styles could be produced and shipped to the stores by late October.

Designers this year, when the steady economy has made people wary of fashion, have responded to an unexpected way: instead of being flamboyant, ready to run or ultra-cautious, they have turned playful.

Lots of ruffles, even on sweaters, puffed sleeves, echoing the ones that have appeared in Europe; a good deal of emphasis on sweaters and pants or shirts and skirts, even among designers who usually concentrate on more formal approaches to fashion: these are some keynotes of the new collections.

There is a refreshing lack of dogmatism about hemlines. Though the prevailing swing-is-upward, even the designers who are most inclined to follow the latest fashions offer an alternative. Some of the more practical styles are culottes, available in either knee or mid-calf lengths.

Following the surge of interest in hand knit sweaters here in the past few seasons, there are new offerings in shiny but lightweight rayon or linen tweed that are not out of place in warm weather.

The colour palette has gone beyond the flag colours—red, white and blue—that was once considered *de rigueur* for resort clothes.

There is a wide range of melon shades plus lavender and pale blue (all rather fragile) and feminine looking. Severe tailoring is practically non-existent. Jackets curve in at the waistline. Necklines are framed by ruffled masses. The clothes hardly seem portentous. They are quite relaxed, as if this is the way to cope with the exigencies of a presidential election year, troubles in Iran, rising unemployment and other problems of contemporary life.

In all of this, designers are generally more successful than they are at times when they're concerned with making statements or trying to be the wit and daring to get women to throw out their existing wardrobes and start afresh with something new.

Fashion, everywhere, reflects this. At a time when some decisions seem inextricable, redesigning clothes that try to make women look pretty may well be the best approach. They don't solve any problems, but they do make them easier to face.

So with their clear colours and gentle silhouettes, designers have developed clothes for resort that are pleasurable to look at and attractive to wear.

They can be as much as one should ask of the fashion business at any time.



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by

Stuart Crystal

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ENTERTAINMENTS

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Michael Shanks on the snags and paradoxes of a monetarist policy

How Britain can shed its reputation as the West's enigma

Unless Britain can get its economic policy into better shape it is hard to see the EEC adopting a concerted approach to the crisis. But if we can do so, the benign spin-off will extend far beyond our own shores

As Europe's leaders and people drift home from their summer holidays, it is becoming increasingly obvious that we face the worst economic situation since the war. Our plight is worse than it was in the mid-1970s—partly because inflation has taken deeper root in the stronger economies (notably the United States) than it did then; partly because some of the more obvious responses to the crisis—such as boosting exports of goods and services to the newly-rich Arab countries—are less easy the second time round.

Nevertheless, there are lessons to be learnt from the western world's response to the oil shock of 1973-74 which we should not forget and which the lessons of 1950. This applies particularly to those of us who believe that a recession does not lie in a retreat into protectionism, either at the European or *a fortiori* at national levels. In retrospect, the world coped with the first Opec crisis reasonably 'well'—except for those countries, like the United Kingdom and Italy, which for reasons of domestic politics tried to spend their way out of trouble in 1974 and 1975, and only succeeded in digging themselves deeper and deeper into crisis.

The basic of recovery in the mid-1970s was the so-called 'locomotor' approach, which required the three strong economies among the West's Big League—the United States, Germany and Japan—to expand their domestic economies sharply at the cost. Though there was much grumbling at the time, in retrospect that policy worked surprisingly well, at least as far as the United States and Germany were concerned. (The Japanese would argue that they too played their part, allowing major upvaluations of the yen, even if their domestic

market did not exactly blossom for western imports.) The approach was, of course, essentially Keynesian. That is enough to damn it in some people's eyes, in these monetarist days. I do not share this view, though equally I cannot accept the critique Keynesians offer of the National Institute of Economic and Social Research, which believes that all the British economy needs now is a dose of old-style inflation. Would it were that simple! Equally, however, the trouble with monetarist policies—as I shall show—is that nobody, least of all the Bank of England, appears to know how to work them in a way that makes sense.

On a more practical level, it is unrealistic to expect the US, in an election year, with double-digit inflation, to play the 'locomotor' role for the same economies in 1975-76.

This means that the EEC, through its recently-established European Monetary System (EMS), must play a bigger part. Does it have the will and the self-confidence to do so?

First appearances are not encouraging. Both Germany and France are in the run-up period to elections. A few years ago this would have seemed an ideal climate for launching inflation.

Today the first objective of

any programmes. But world opinion has subtly changed. The Germans have always feared inflation as a worse evil than unemployment. Now it seems that that view is spreading. Apart from the TUC and the French fishermen, there is little evidence so far that the exceptionally hard-nosed inflationary policies of M. Barre in France and Mrs Thatcher in Britain are proving electoral suicide.

If Europe is to adopt an economic strategy which makes sense, the key has to be found in the UK. Unless Britain can get its economic policy into better shape, it is hard to see the EEC adopting a concerted approach to the crisis. But if we can do so, the benign spin-off will extend far beyond our own shores.

So one needs to make no apology. In an article on Europe's economy, for focusing on the UK, the economy of the western world. The UK is embarked on a monetarist experiment which is in danger of ruining out of control. Dragging with it a large part of the country's manufacturing industry. Our currency is behaving in a remarkably perverse way, increasing its value in relation to other currencies at a time when the economy itself is

visibly losing competitiveness, despite North Sea oil.

Overvaluation of sterling, leading to erosion of our manufacturing sector, has been a leitmotif of British economic policy since the 1970s, with the exception of the Healey chancellorship when for a time the currency was seriously undervalued. If \$2.40 was the right exchange rate for the pound when Mr Callaghan fixed it there in the devaluation of 1976, it is manifestly not an appropriate rate today, given the decline in our economy relative to the United States, and our persistently higher rate of inflation. In the intervening 13 years, yet that is what it appears to be.

Had we been prepared to join the EMS when it was first launched, sterling's exchange rate would have been pegged at a figure much nearer the \$2 level which probably accurately reflects the relative strengths of the two currencies. Failure to do so, one more in the long line of costly mistakes made by our leaders in the post-war era, a mistake based largely in this case, it would seem, on the erroneous belief that sterling on its own would drift down rather than up.

This cannot be allowed to

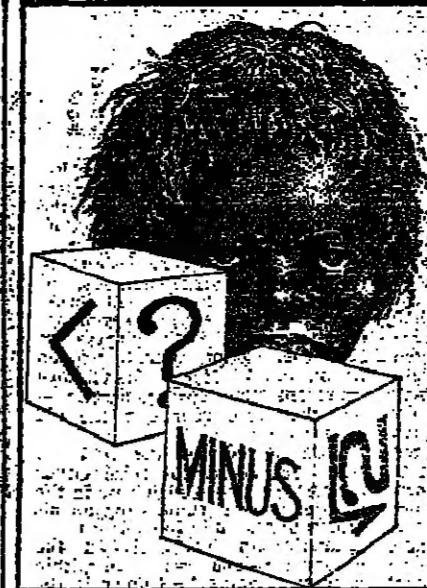
continue. Mrs Thatcher is right to decry the possibility of returns in policy, though at the present policy goes on producing these kind of results—the danger of a radical U-turn would be very high. But reluctance to stand on one's head should not preclude one from a sensible change of posture from time to time.

Of course a country which trades as widely as Britain cannot unilaterally determine the rate at which people will buy and sell its currency. But it is vital to encourage trends in the direction it would like them to go, rather than in the opposite direction. Unfortunately, our authorities today are not behaving in this way. They are doing precisely the opposite, by consistently maintaining interest rates a significant number of points above those obtaining in competitor countries. So foreigners have a special incentive to hold sterling, at the expense of British borrowers, thus bidding up the exchange rate.

By putting our interest rates too high we are ending in a dangerous degree of monetarist overkill. We are penalizing our industry by making it pay exorbitant prices for the funds it has to borrow. By offering lenders attractive rates of interest for risk-free investment in the public sector we are draining funds away from the productive sector, and we are probably not steering to the detriment of our trade.

The net result of this combination of policies has been to redistribute the nation's resources in a way dramatically opposed to what the government wishes, and commonsense demands—away from profits in favour of wages and salaries. The share of personal incomes in the national product is virtually at an all-time high after one year of Conservative rule. The share of profits almost at an all-time low.

Incidentally, all is not bleak



The whole problem of exceptionally quick children who are brighter than their parents and a threat to their teachers is universal...

Illustration by Rita Moore

When being bright can be a mixed blessing

You have to know them for three weeks at least before they accept you" was the principal of Normandy College in Darwin, said to me about his Aboriginal pupils while a press photographer was trying to take my picture. "It's relatively gifted, I say, relatively gifted because background and environment will usually make any normal IQ assessment inapt. Coloureds and Aboriginals. Yet these children may be three years ahead in quickness of learning and comprehension. Therefore, they suffer just the same problems of isolation, intolerance, unpopularity, and frustration as best flyers testing out at the top of the scale.

Incidentally, all is not bleak educationally in the restles township of Soweto of well over a million. Oppenheim money is building new schools with improved equipment and there is a truly remarkable dental school to which large numbers of children are released. One can only hope that the nucleus of the young people of Soweto who are relatively gifted or talented will be recognized and develop into restrained leaders.

The whole problem of exceptionally quick children in deprived areas who are brighter than their parents and a threat to their teachers is universal and not least in the East End of London, the heart of the Midlands Tyneside, the Gorbals and Liverpool Districts. Here the National Association for Gifted Children, the Educational Authority and local teachers have a project which is proving effective in giving extra motivation out of school to multi-ethnic groups of bright children.

At another time Mary Durack, who has always befriended the Aborigines, "One of her successes was when she realized that a down-and-out disreputable youth of 19 was a sadly frustrated, young, intellectual. She made him feel wanted and gave him books to see if he could read. He devoured them, showed that he had well above average intelligence, and became an 'A' student. In this case, education has followed by a second success. If he had not been discovered, he would not only have wasted his potential but would also have become a social menace. The result began when he was handed a book. Now he is a researcher at an Australian university."

At another time Mary Durack, the great interest in a group of highly talented Aboriginal children whose work became well known throughout Australia as well as in London and New York. Such demand created more and more incentive, and their future looked bright in the way of successful careers. Alas, this was not to be. The supplement where they had found shelter and encouragement was closed down by the government after a couple of years. Their achievements were drawing no much attention to their lack of opportunities. The children scattered. The girls gave up art and soon some were prostitutes. The boys drifted about the countryside getting into trouble.

And what of the coloured (mixed race) schoolchildren in Cape Town and Johannesburg? Perhaps some with drive and potential far above the rest but lacking maturity will be right. To this the Aborigines would like him to make. It leads one not to the garden path but in the back door, and Judges consider it unfair.

Our modern manual of rhetoric might usefully also notice the harmful use of the fanatic word "demand" in wage and other industrial and political negotiations. There was a time when things were wanted and asked for; and frequently obtained, all the same. Some of our present difficulties may be caused by reaction to the inflexible "Liberals" undertaken in that Oliver Cromwell word, "demand". Maybe we should start to teach rhetoric in schools again, at any rate as an optional extra, instead of social studies.

No wonder then that this particular area of concern will be one of the major topics for discussion at the fourth World Conference on Gifted and Talented Children, to be held in Montreal from August 21 to 25 next. Details can be obtained from Professor Bruce Short of McGill University.

Henry Coll

The writer is chairman of the World Council for Gifted and Talented Children which has its secretariat at Teachers College, Columbia University, New York

Hugh Munro: an independent view from Ireland

Patriotism and public order: the crucial link

After 234 years of constitutional stability, the British may not be in the best position to appreciate the factors which make for a stable state. A comment from Ireland, which has been brought nearer to these raw realities, may be useful.

Democracy is excellent, but democracy is not enough. If democracy is to work, it must be backed by a widely-held patriotism to motivate the state's security forces. Where there is not such a patriotism (as for instance in many of the emerging African states) democracy collapses, since the security forces do not see the civil government as representative of anything worth risking their lives for. Where there is such a patriotism the security forces are not alone motivated, but see the civil government as spokesmen (by virtue of democratic election) for that patriotism and are prepared to accept their orders; and so we get a stable state.

The collapse of the power-sharing government in Northern Ireland offers a perfect example of the linkage between patriotism and public order.

That government was composed of able and dedicated men but it was not. Protestant Unionists, other Unionists of a non-sectarian kind and others Irish nationalists. Because it had no unifying patriotism behind it, it lacked moral authority over the administration it was set up to run and at the first serious challenge it disintegrated.

The position of the head of state is central to this whole issue. In Britain, as in most states, the head of state is above politics; is, as it were, expected to embody, not the issues and differences of the hour, but the idea which lies behind the state itself. It is in the head of state that the security forces swear allegiance. The British monarch has to be seen, not as a kind of high-grade tourist attraction nor as

a vehicle for useful national nostalgia, but as an active part of the constitution as the ultimate guarantee of policy. If (which one hopes will never occur) the central institutions of the state begin to disintegrate, it will be the sovereign who, by virtue of authority over the security forces, will be looked to to hold things together; and the better to fulfil this role it is desirable that the sovereign represent the patriotism, the idea which lies behind the state.

The question is, then: is Protestantism the essence of the patriotism which underlies the (mainland) British state? If it is, then there are good arguments for the Act of Settlement, and its associated legislation. Liberals may deplore these sectarian measures, but the fact remains that the stability of the state must be specifically Protestant if it is to hope to survive. Indeed the 'loyalty' of the 'loyalist' Orange Order is a conditional one: it is loyal to the Crown only for as long as worth paying. Non-Muslims in Saudi Arabia, recognize that the Crown is Protestant. If (which one hopes will never occur) the central institutions of the state begin to disintegrate, the arguments for the continuance of the Act of Settlement are: the fact that British Catholics, who should on the face of it represent the second-class status it implies for them, are not calling for its removal; and if they sensed it served a useful purpose.

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Platinum

Which metal has had its free market price doubled and then reduced by a half inside the past 12 months, generated 100 per cent profit increases for its main producers over the same period, caused a violent change in fashion in one of the world's biggest jewelry markets, and yet has remained indispensable to a rapidly growing industrial demand? No, the answer is not gold, it is platinum.

Gold and platinum do indeed Western consumption in dentistry, electronics, indeed have much in common. Last year was three million and the glass and glass fibre industries about 150,000 ounces. Both are found in the same parts of the world, and have similar properties: durability, malleability, freedom from corrosion, high conductivity, great value as catalysts and chemical agents.

But there are also some very important differences. Platinum is much rarer, only about 200 tonnes a year (including the Soviet Union's production) are melted, compared with some 1,200 tonnes of gold. Largely because of economic reasons, will also most certainly expand.

These outstanding factors, regulating demand are the independence of platinum consumption in the United States and its concentration in industry. Only some 330,000 oz are thought to have been used for investment or speculation. Much of the Soviet Union's estimated 200 tonnes annual output has been due annually. South Africa accounts for 46 per cent and from the car industry. Moreover, platinum mining in the West is dominated by two companies, Rustenburg and Impala, both of which are South African and predominantly producers of platinum or related metals.

The subsequent eight discussions between the world's producers, miners and refiners dealers such as Johnson Matthey, is clearly illustrated by an examination of the sources of consumption and supply. Total annual for diverse uses, such

tiny quantities. Rhodium is mainly used by manufacturers of glass and glass fibre, while iridium is part of the highly specialized process of growing single crystals for computer bubble, whole marker, Rustenburg and Impala constitute a virtual monopoly. Their costs are sufficiently similar and the product consistent enough to set a price.

An important recent

change in demand for platinum group metals has been

the contraction of platinum

jewelry making. Only two

years ago jewelry consumed

about 25 per cent of the

total platinum supply. Most

over the past two or three

years has encouraged the

electronics industry to sub-

stitute platinum for price

competitiveness against

other metals.

Last year the struggle

between producer and free

market prices was epic. As

the free market price soared

for much the same specula-

tive and political reasons as

that of gold, the producers

raised their price from \$320

an ounce in January to \$420

in December. It now stands

at \$475. At the same time,

they refused to expand produc-

tion faster than they

thought the long-term inter-

ests of the industry dictated.

Like all monopolists they

justified the enormous pro-

fits increase that accrued as

a result of higher producer

prices, by claiming that they

also stabilized the market.

Yet estimated in June sug-

gested that this year will see

a surplus of platinum—con-

ceivably as high as \$45,000

ounces. If the free market

slumps to \$3,000, some

analysts are predicting for

1981, the mines could

have difficulty in maintaining

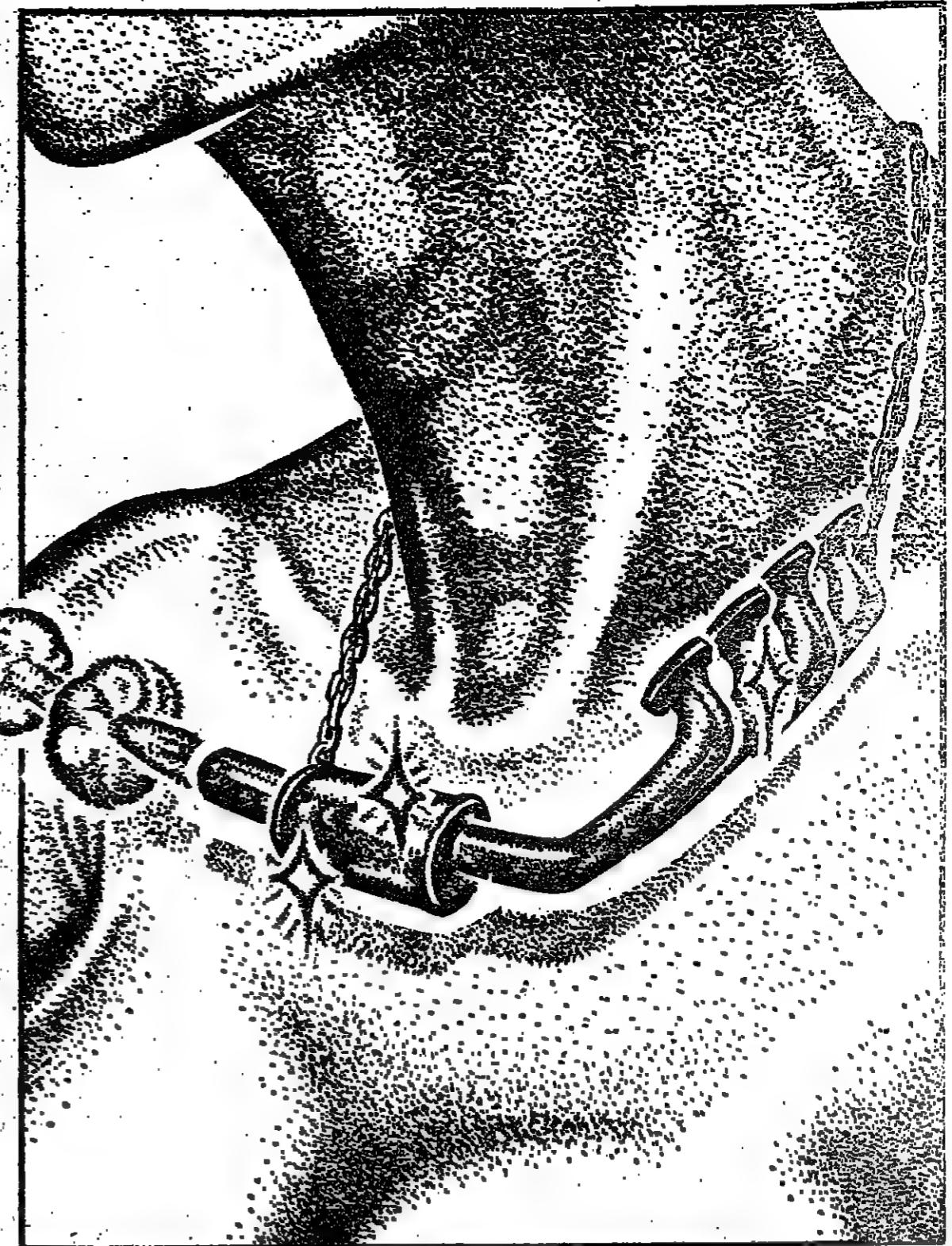
their present producer

price. Whatever its tech-

nical value, platinum's

future is as unpredictable as

ever.



Michael Prest
Commodities Correspondent

IMPALA PLATINUM LIMITED

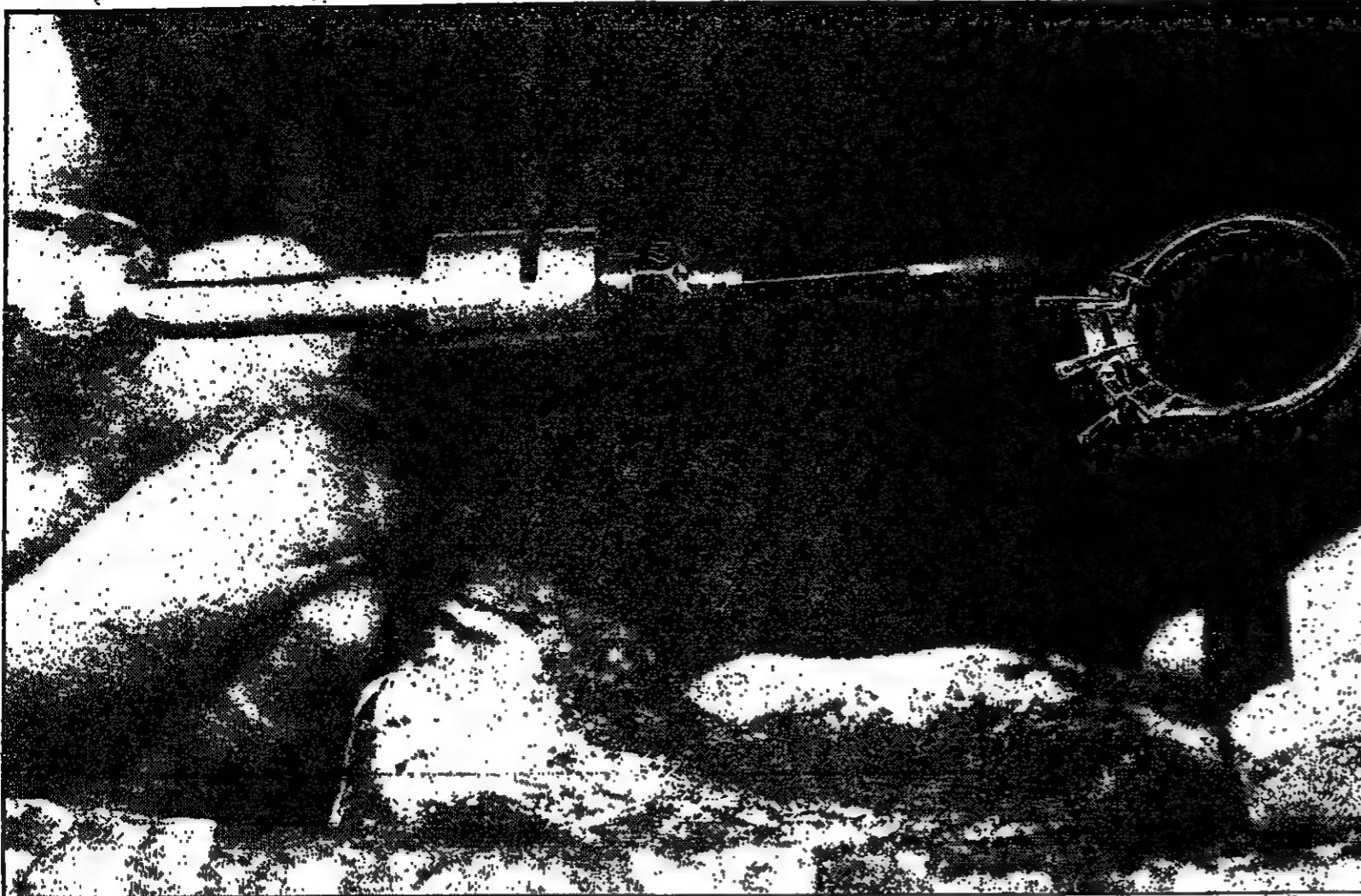
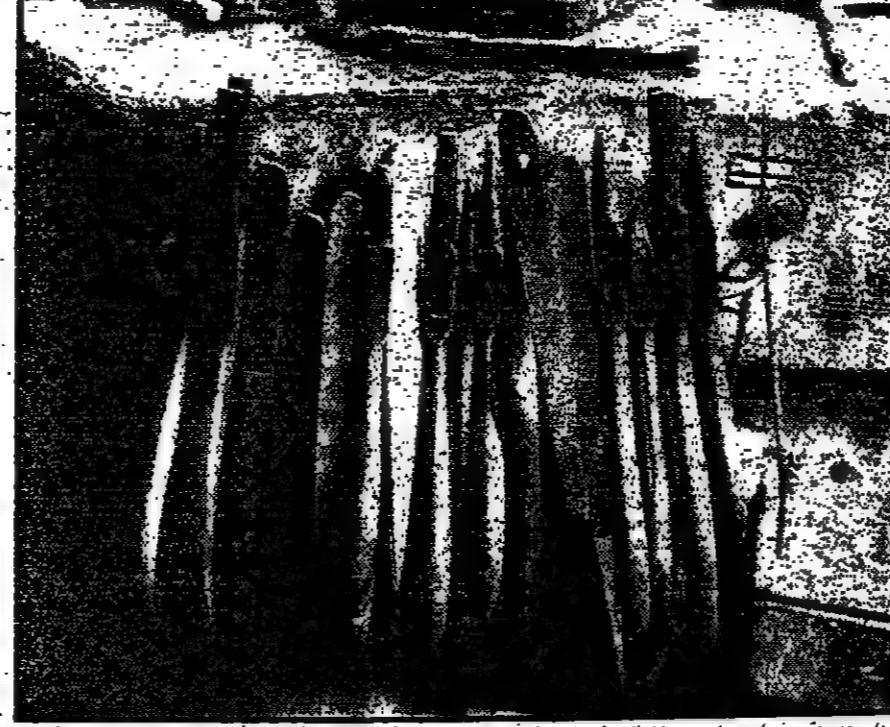
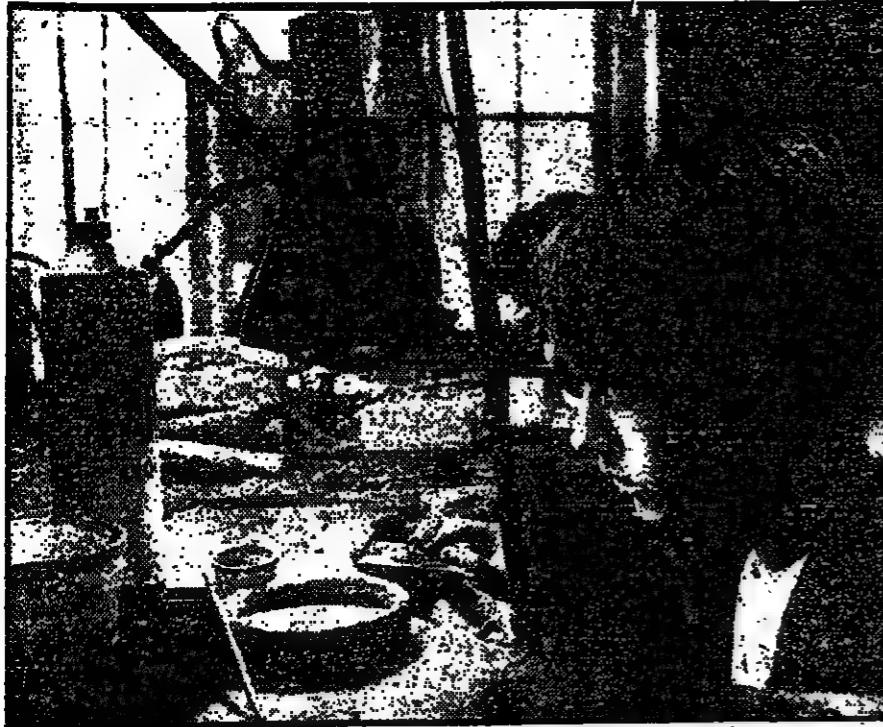
Impala operates one of the world's biggest platinum mining operations in Botswana, refines nickel, copper and platinum group metals in South Africa and sells these metals to major industrial nations.



IMPALA PLATINUM LIMITED, P.O. BOX 61386, MARSHALLTOWN, 2107 JOHANNESBURG, SOUTH AFRICA

producers of:

Platinum, Palladium, Rhodium, Ruthenium, Iridium, Nickel and Copper.



The production of platinum jewelry and objets d'art calls for a combination of traditional skills and modern techniques. Above: fine soldering, called micro-welding. Top left: craftsmen in a Hatton Garden workshop. Top right: pliers, tongs and shears used in the work.

Photographs: Brian Harris

IT'S TAKEN US 2000 YEARS TO CATCH UP WITH THE INCAS

In the 16th century, the Conquistadors found Inca tribesmen wearing platinum jewellery. The Incas had been wearing it for centuries. It wasn't until Art Nouveau became fashionable that we saw the light.

The Incas, of course, had an advantage. They found nuggets of platinum in the river beds. We have to crush ten tons of rock to the consistency of talcum powder and process it over several months to achieve an ounce of this rare metal.

Almost immediately. Indeed it took Western Science 200 years of experiment and alchemy to find a way of melting it. Even then we didn't invest the discovery with any artistic significance, though the discoverer was.

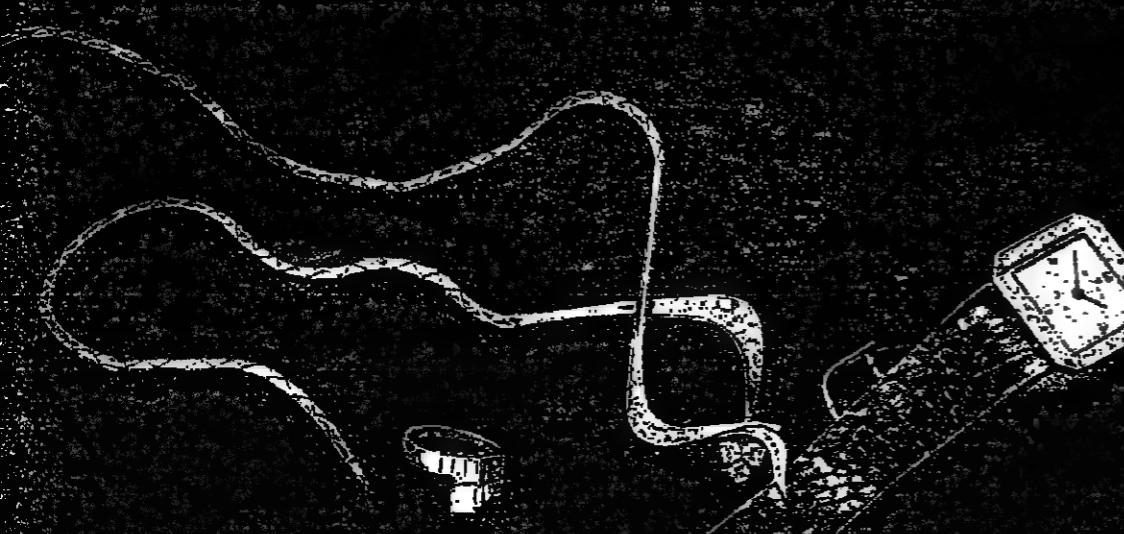
Goldsmith to the French Court. Platinum became, from the moment it flowed free, the French Standard Metal. And today most platinum produced is used in industry to help make optical glass, refine petrol, clean up the air or send men to the moon.

Unique material. Not the very qualities which have endued platinum to generations of Scientists and Industrialists - its unique stability, strength, hardness and resistance to corrosion - make it a superb material for the jeweller.

Living Beauty Platinum looks magnificent. Designers agree that its white colour enhances the brilliance of diamonds. Its lustre never tarnishes and its colour is not just skin-deep.

Platinum Jewellery at prices to suit most pockets.

The Platinum Shop
2 New Bond Street, London W1. Tel: 01-4937115
Open weekdays



Merensky Reef rules market

Embedded in the granite host rock which underlies much of the Transvaal is a later volcano. This intrusion is known after its discoverer as the Merensky Reef. While many veins of broken veins some times forming cross-veins on the surface sometimes deep underground, the reef is by far the world's most prolific source of platinum group materials.

In Canada and the Soviet Union the determining price is that of the nickel which is the major host deposit.

These three factors - the geological rarity, the actual location, and the cost of production - make platinum metals rare. But being rare is not the same as being precious. Only in the past few years have platinum's qualities of resistance to corrosion and durability won its general acceptance as a precious metal. Its status as a possible investment has been further enhanced by the emergence of a free market.

Despite its acceptance as a precious metal and the virtual certainty that the production price is unlikely to fall, or would do so only temporarily, platinum has never enjoyed great popularity in jewelry, except among Japanese. An obvious disadvantage is the price which is higher than for gold or silver. Another drawback is the availability of material. Industrial demand, while then jewelry fabrication is a rising proportion of supply in many industrial uses, such as exhaust catalysts of electronics, for example, the high unit cost of platinum is disguised by the small quantity needed and the much higher price of the total product.

The reasons for platinum jewelry's popularity in Japan are obscure. Estimates suggest that the bulk of the world's platinum is used in the manufacture of Japanese bodies to a kind of sociological accident.

Wherever the truth, there is no disputing the importance of Japan's jewelry fabricators in the world platinum market.

Normally, they were about 25 per cent of supply, although last year that figure was depressed

when the very high prices of the free market checked off jewelry demand.

It seems improbable that the recreational and decorative uses of platinum will grow significantly, barring the discovery of large new reserves outside the control

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Devalued Olympics: even top medals were only gold

It is a measure of the thinness of the market, and perhaps of the ingenuity of those who trade there, that much thought went into the possible effect of the Olympic Games on the free price of platinum. It was known that the Soviet Union intended to mint half-a-million coins and medallions of producer price, set apart for platinized and palladium for its customers. Experts speculated that Africa, Rustenburg and In this would account for any price designed to provide stability between the and reasonably stable prices for eight tonnes of metal. When the United States and other countries decided to boycott the games, there was renewed

speculation about the effect this would have on sales, and expected.

Free market prices are levels well above the producer price. At present platinum costs about \$350 an ounce, but the price has been as high as \$1,000 this year. This market reflects supply and demand, whether for industry or investment.

The New York Mercantile Exchange operates in future prices of both platinum and palladium. These prices, for example, are higher than the spot price.

The London platinum market quotation is fixed twice daily, at 10.15 am and 4.15 pm by three organizations—Argos Metals, Samuel Montagu, and Ayrton Metals—which do so in consultation by telephone. Other companies, including Engelhard, Gerold Metals, Johnson Matthey, and Sharps Pixley, deal in free market platinum. Switzerland also has its suppliers.

Argos Metals says small pieces specially fabricated and weighing one troy ounce or 16oz are available. But a more usual sale would be of 50oz, the upper limit normally being 250oz.

Customers need not take

physical delivery of the platinum, but if they do, it is subject to VAT. This tax has presented some problems in

relation to option trading, producers are apt to take but one dealer said this had stopped action if they find

they are not buying, perhaps by

operations, conditional sales-restricting future supplies.

New York, too, has its

problems. It seems that market, moving roughly in

some companies there have step with gold and silver,

moved business to London although at a higher level,

because of tight controls. But the picture has altered

introduced after the Bunker over the past two or three

attempt to corner the silver market.

As M. L. Duxford, London

With the big differences commodity brokers, report

between producer and free market prices, there is a quarter of 1977 the dollar

remained for consumers under extreme inter-

who bought at the lowerational pressure and, with

the price to valued platinum on currencies in disarray,

the free market. This is price of the precious metals

particularly so, at a time of sharp and a new

when industrial recession investor-spectator demand

has led to stockpiling. The kit the platinum market."

Prices accelerated again year or two. Platinum used

creatively to avoid disrupting the market.

While new uses for

platinum are regularly dis-

covered, the old uses remain.

This buys up its price.

However, the search for sub-

stitutes is being pursued

constantly, and so is pros-

pecting for new sources of

supply. Really cheap plati-

num seems unlikely to

appear while production

processes remain so costly.

One suggestion which has

been made is likely to cause

speculators to leap for their

telephones. This is that

central banks might add

platinum to their gold re-

serves.

P.O.L.

'Big brother' is watching in Hatton Garden

A violinist on his way to a rehearsal, indeed any bag carrier, is advised to leave his encumbrance behind when shopping for platinum in Hatton Garden. He may be watched from behind one-way glass, scrutinized between double doors by closed circuit television cameras: and, if his parcels look suspicious, surreptitiously photographed, just for record. But having been ushered into this shrine of the jewelry trade, he is almost certain to decide that it has all been worth while.

P. J. Watson, of 63-66 London Garden, which reports a 36 per cent increase in platinum sales this year, is a nice line in diamond-studded score-shaped cigar cutters—the piercing, not the guilloche sort; a key ring attachment perhaps. It feels good in the hand and makes a hole in the pocket to the tune of about £2,300: or it from Mappin & Webb or Garrard.

Fine drawn webs of platinum wire are used in extremely beautiful and deceptively strong necklaces and chains for the ladies. Designers of bracelets for men, however, take unabashed advantage of the weight of the metal in solid amounts. P. J. Watson makes "bull and bear" cufflinks, something with built-in appeal for stockbrokers, and a wide range of jewelry for women, too.

Tony Weiss, who supplies The Platinum Shop at 9 Rutherford and Impala, both South African mining concerns, have been promoting the metal heavily. Impala, through its marketing division, His business accessories include an elegant pen (Sheaffer refills), a calculator (based on a Casio model); also a Maruman system electronic lighter, key rings, and an ultra-slim pen. The price range is £500 to £3,500.

Platinum is growing in popularity in Germany, where it is vigorously promoted by Frankel's Die Plain Gfle, and Tony Weiss's work is to be on sale in Max Platina, a new specialist shop in Maximilian Platz, Munich.

The Japanese are keen on platinum jewelry and are in fact the biggest buyers of the metal. Why this should be so is not clear. Some say that being denied gold in the war, they became captivated by platinum's charms; others coyly suggest that the metal is more flattering to oriental skin.

A new platinum shop is Platinum Design of Windsor Bridge Court, Eton, which is to open on September 19. It stocks Japanese chains and French bidding rings. But the forms of Ron Stanton and design award-winning partner Sussie Wright will be bespoke work, and suites of platinum eternity, engagement and wedding rings.

Mr Stanton says that the main producers of platinum, the men say. Yet it can be bought over the counter.

A curious two-tier pricing system operates. Bonn fide manufacturing companies may have the right to buy at the strictly controlled contractual price, \$420 an ounce. The free market is supplied by, among others, Argos Metals, Ayrton Metals and Samuel Montagu, all in London. Here you will pay a fluctuating rate, perhaps a couple of hundred dollars more an ounce than the professionals.

Met Lewis

Once Indian panners threw it back in the stream



Hallmarking a 10in tall pound and countless grades of emery paper.

Curiously, the cussedness of the metal is also one of its strong points. Mr Weiss uses platinum to advantage for money clips in the shape of giant-size paper clips. Lesser metals weaken when you bend them about; platinum gets tougher and springier.

Spidery jewelry is a typical platinum success story. A chain choker, glistening with hair-like platinum threads with bubbles on the ends, was the 1980 design award winner at Bond Street's The Platinum Shop.

The metal does not easily surrender its shape. Gemset stones especially, Mr Watson says, can have a "sparkling short life. And rhodium-plated platinum also has a gleam that is only skin deep."

Mr Tony Weiss, who has a gold and platinum workshop in Charterhouse Buildings, London, E.C.1, finds polishing the metal "three to four times as difficult as gold. It can take longer," says Mr. Weiss. "To polish a 10in x 10in x 10in square pillar, for example, it takes a lot of time."

Platinum is malleable and ductile; annealing (heating then cooling slowly) makes it more pleasant to work, says Mr. Philip Watson, whose father, Peter, heads a specialist platinum manufacturing business in Hatton Garden. Although platinum is not as flexible as silver, repoussé work is possible.

Mr Malcolm Morris, senior workman, at G. G. E. Packard & Company, of London W1, complains of platinum's casting qualities. "It bubbles a lot. You can get very porous casting and it has to go back to the caster." The holes can be stopped with solder. The craftsman must beware of the hallmark, who could reject a piece overladen with sub-standard solder.

Worse of all, the solder may "lift" with the concen-

trated polishing that is essential of the metal.

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Perhaps it is the intransigence of the unworked metal that will ensure that it remains the preserve of the craftsman who has already proved his own mettle. Platinum requires a more complicated torch and a better flame to melt; if that do gold or silver, it's double sure and no other metal has properties that sufficiently mimic those of platinum. So what does the novice practise on gold?

Fortunately, the campaign to promote platinum jewelry has been given added weight by the announcement of an annual competition sponsored by The Platinum Shop.

Once preliminary designs have been accepted, the contestants are given the real stuff to work on. The promise of a £500 prize and lucrative commissions to come will then, it is hoped, spur them on to greatness.

A normal claw setting picture a hand clutching a nut using tongs and a cracker will be, for less likely to catch fire. Mr. Watson's new ring feature a cage-like claw that has no nasty points which could open up or snag in clothes.

From a humanitarian point of view, platinum's great



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Physical-Futures-Options

The earth does not give up its riches lightly.



Very, very little platinum jewellery has ever been made. The earth does not give up its riches lightly. Ten tons of ore yield only one ounce of platinum and it takes a full six months until this process is complete.

For the master craftsman the strength of platinum makes possible the most delicate of designs and provides the perfect setting for precious stones.

Its purity gives platinum a flawless beauty and brilliance unmatched by any other metal.

Platinum. It's as old as the world. It has as many possibilities.

And it will last just as long.

Platinum. The most precious metal.



Platinum Guild
International

The Platinum Guild International was established by Rustenburg Platinum Mines to promote the use of platinum jewellery. It was formed in 1975 when the hallmark for platinum was granted in the United Kingdom. This was the first new hallmark to be introduced for 60 years. For further information or a brochure showing the Platinum Collection, please ring 01-491 4228, or write to: The Platinum Guild, 40 Berkeley Square, London W1X 6AD.



CANADA'S FEDERAL PROBLEMS

Canada is a totally independent country by virtue of several British acts of parliament and the conventions and declarations of the Commonwealth. Yet, because the Canadians cannot agree otherwise, the keys to the Canadian constitution are held in Westminster in the form of the British North America Act 1867. No British parliament ever amends that Act except at the request of the Canadian authorities: the keys are British laws but the hands that turn them are always Canadian.

For a long time it has been a British as well as Canadian desire that this act be "pacified" in Canada and become more or less a Canadian instrument as much as the Constitution of the United States is "American." It might therefore seem a simple matter for the British parliament to comply with a request from Mr Trudeau to make the necessary arrangements. Mr Trudeau has told the ten provincial governments that if they do not agree on the new constitution this week, only one of whose twelve main provisions is "pacification" that he will use the British Government to move.

Unfortunately, it will not be so easy for the British Government to comply, even if Mr Trudeau secures the necessary majorities in both Canadian houses for an address to the Queen, which is the way arrangements for constitutional change are made. For what is to be transferred is not so much the details of the 1867 Act as variously amended, but the right to amend it in Ottawa without the intervening process of going through Westminster. In 1949, of course, the power to amend, by legislation, certain areas of the 1867 legislation, was vested in the Queen-in-Parliament, in Ottawa.

Opposition from Quebec

The position is illuminated by a comparison with Australia. There, the 1900 British Act which federated the six colonies (now states), specifically provided machinery for amendment without reference to Westminster. This machinery involved obtaining the states' agreement, and in practice this has rarely been possible. The Canadians are anxious that their formula shall not give an absolute veto to a minority. But there is this difference between the two countries. In Australia (as in the United States) the states retained their full sovereignty over the powers they retained and did not hand over to the Federal centre. Thus it was never possible for Canberra to make effective legislation which overrode state rights, and indeed when the Whitlam government tried to end the states' reliance on British legislation, including the appeal to the Privy Council which some of them, but not the Commonwealth, retained, it was easily defeated by state representations in London. The keys of the Australian constitution are thus retained in London by some of the states.

The British Government could have, at great difficulty, if an address from the Ottawa parliament were to be backed by appropriate resolutions in the provincial houses. But the very fact that Mr Trudeau is using the "pacification" demand as a threat to force agreement on some constitutional formula, suggests that the provinces will make it clear to Westminster that they are not in agreement with Ottawa. More particularly, Quebec is likely to oppose. If so, the British Government will be faced with a choice between pleasing the "senior" government in Canada and alienating others, or of refusing a key request on a

matter even if a technicality touching Canada's independence.

It is to be hoped that no Canadian statesman would wish to put Britain in such an embarrassing position, much less raise the cry of "colonialism". Nevertheless, the dilemma could arise. Not will it do to stick simply to the legalities of Canadian federalism. In the first place to hand over all power of amendment to Ottawa would in effect reduce the provinces to the legal status of local governments, which they would call a British betrayal. Secondly, this whole question of entrenchment of devolved powers has been at the root of French Canadian nationalism, and in this respect there is nothing much to choose between Mr Lévesque and Mr Claude Ryan, leader of the Quebec opposition. French Canadians insist often enough that they interpret the 1867 Act, coming after a series of French Canadian revolts, as a pact between two nations, not a contractual instrument for separating jurisdictions, perhaps temporarily. And all the states, French or English, complain that the encroachments of Ottawa have broken the spirit of 1867, if not the letter.

In the Australian case, Britain could stand aside and let Australians fight it out; but if Mr Trudeau forces the issue, Britain will be dragged into Canadian controversies which have gone argued but unresolved for fifty years or more. At the least Mr Trudeau should provide, in any approach to Westminster, for the transfer of the vital amending power to one of the formulas suggested: he must in short, be his own hands. But in that case, what is gained by pacifying the constitution ahead of agreement on its amendment? And whether even this "emasculation" of the "threat" would placate Quebec or even Alberta may be in doubt.

Distribution of powers

This convenient short-circuiting did not however include the amending of the distribution of powers between Ottawa and the ten provinces, the rights respecting schools and languages, and the duration of parliament.

Leaving aside the control over the duration of parliament (possibly a problem for Britain over the House of Lords abolition), the other points are at the centre of the current disagreements between the eleven Canadian governments. If it were within the power of the Canadian parliament to amend them by simple local statutory change, then, technically, at least, Canada would cease to be a federation; it has been.

Technically in Canada, the autonomy of the provinces is derived from the centre-subject, again technically, to British



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overriding power. But no Canadian, junior or politician, would agree to sit in the federal parliament, the same sovereign power to change the constitution by statute which is possessed by British parliament. It has always been assumed that when the constitution was "pacified", a formula would be incorporated in the arrangements under which, for amendments on basic and long-standing federal-state divisions of powers (and quite apart from the proposed bill of rights), it would be necessary to obtain the agreement of the majority of the provincial legislatures as well as a majority in the two Federal Houses, possibly involving the consultation of the provincial electorates by referendum. But none of the formulas put so far have been agreed.

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Difficulties not unbridgeable

Much the happiest outcome

would be agreement by the eleven on the constitution this week. Most of the difficulties now do not seem to be unbridgeable, particularly because Quebec's threat of secession has been put in cold storage. A compromise set of "creative" statesmanship is needed to align the Quebec demand for special recognition and that of the other provinces, for "equality—an asymmetric" set of federal relationships, which will somehow recognize that the "pact between nations" lives within Canadian modern federalism.

Britons have now almost as

much need to pray for it as have their Canadian friends and kinsfolk.

Nevertheless, some distinction

should be drawn between those

Iranians who have been found

guilty of serious offences—

including substantial cases of

assault on the police—and those

who have merely become

over-excited in the heated atmos-

phere of a political demonstration,

without, however, hurting

anyone else. The Home Secretary

should not deport Iranians

merely because it is the clear

public wish that we should be

rid of them. The fact that they

are a noisy nuisance is not, of

itself, sufficient ground for

removing them. Suspended sen-

tences of seven days' imprison-

ment do not suggest serious

crime.

The Home Secretary is also,

of course, entitled to take into

account broader political factors.

It appears that on the whole the

offences were not among the

most serious of their kind.

Assaulting the police should

always be regarded as serious,

except where, as is sometimes

the case, the offence is in effect

a technical one. Obstruction is

very often a trivial offence,

among the most minor of all the

public order crimes.

For the most part, the Iranians

have been charged with obstruct-

ing the police, or assaulting the

police, or both. From the facts

and the sentences imposed, it

appears that on the whole the

offences were not among the

most serious of their kind.

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public order crimes.

Earlier this year, in the case

of *R. v. Nazari*, the Court of

Appeal laid down guidelines for

courts considering making a

recommendation for deportation.

The seriousness of the crime was

one of the main factors to be

taken into account: the more

serious the crime, or the longer

the accused's criminal record,

the more appropriate deporta-

tion might be the appeal court

recommends. A minor offence would not normally justify a recommenda-

tion. Further, there should be a

proper and full inquiry before a

recommendation for deportation

was made, and it was advisable

for the defence to be specifically

given the opportunity of making

submissions to the court as to

why a recommendation should

not be made.

There is some question

whether the guidelines making

the recommendations. A

great deal of confusion surrounds

the way the Iranians have con-

ducted themselves, and have

been dealt with by the courts.

Some defendants gave their

names and addresses, and in gen-

eral co-operated with the police

and the court. At the other ex-

treme, a few refused to provide

any information about them-

selves, and declined to partici-

pate in the proceedings against

them, or to make use of the legal

avenues available for their

defence. Many defendants

reached a compromise which

whilst being generally unhelpful,

did not entail total lack of

co-operation with the authorities.

In a number of cases, therefore,

the fact that no proper inquiry

could be conducted; or no argu-

ment in mitigation presented to

the court, was the fault of the

defendants themselves.

Nevertheless, some distinction

should be drawn between those

Iranians who have been found

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including substantial cases of

assault on the police—and those

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MR. S. W.
GROSEWork on Greek
coins

Mr. S. W. Grose, who was a Fellow and late Senior Tutor at Christ's College, Cambridge, died on September 5. He was 94.

Sydney William Grose was born on January 5, 1886, and educated at St. Olave's Grammar School, Southwark. He entered Christ's College as an Exhibitioner in 1905, becoming a Scholar in 1907.

He did well in both parts of the Classical Tripos, winning distinctions in Classical Archaeology in its Second Part in 1909, and was the University Student at the British School at Athens in the following year.

Ten years after his last Tripos examination he was elected to a Fellowship and Tutorship at his college, and thereafter he held various offices besides the Tutorship, including those of Lecturer in Classics, Proctor, Librarian and Vice-Master.

He early specialized in Greek numismatics, and after the death of L. R. McLean in 1912, his other activities included 16 years as joint vice-chairman of the Syndics of the Fitzwilliam Museum, invited him to prepare a catalogue of the magnificent collection of coins first formed by McLean's father, Frank, and presented to the University at intervals, chiefly from 1906 to 1912. The first volume, dealing with Western Europe, Magna Graecia and Sicily, was ready in 1914, but the First World War delayed its appearance until 1923.

The second and third volumes were published in 1926 and 1929. This great work was Grose's chief contribution to learning. It is a worthy record of a great benefaction.

Grose was a man of fine character, extremely modest and unassuming, but firm-willed in things that mattered, and loyal and generous. He was an excellent teacher, though he hardly ever lectured, and his strong public spirit led him to undertake a great deal of university administration.

He was, for example, for many years Honorary Keeper of the Coins in the Fitzwilliam Museum, besides serving continuously for 24 years on the Syndicate of the Museum. He was for some years a member of the Council of the Senate, and gave especially long and devoted service to the Local Examinations Syndicate of which, as of the Faculty Board of Classics, he was at one time Chairman.

But although he might spend much of the day in university business, Grose remained essentially humane. He had a fine taste in wine and to be a guest at one of his claret dinners was his college's wine steward for 26 years. A circumstance which it is legitimate to connect with "Arthur Brown" in the novels of C. P. Snow.

OBITUARY

SIR CYRIL KLEINWORT

Prominent merchant banker

Sir Cyril Kleinwort, for many years a well-known and distinguished City figure, died at his home in Gloucestershire yesterday. He was 75.

Cyril Hugh Kleinwort, who was born in Sussex on August 17, 1905, and was educated privately, was the son of Sir Alexander Kleinwort, Bt., who was chairman of the family bank Kleinwort, Benson & Son. Cyril Kleinwort himself joined the bank in 1926, and this marked the beginning of a long and successful City career.

In 1961 the bank merged with Benson, Lonsdale, to form Kleinwort, Benson, Lonsdale Ltd., the holding company whose main subsidiary became Kleinwort, Benson Ltd., the merchant bank. The first chairman of the group was Cyril's brother Ernest.

In 1963 Cyril Kleinwort became chairman of the bank, and in 1965 he succeeded his brother as chairman of Kleinwort, Benson, Lonsdale. He served as chairman of the bank in 1971, and as chairman of Kleinwort, Benson, Lonsdale in 1977, remaining on its board until his death.

He was the main force which took Kleinwort, Benson, which is a member of the Accepting Houses Committee, the inner ring of the City's merchant banks, from fairly modest size to become the City's largest merchant bank with assets which now total over £2,000m.

His career also included 16 years as joint vice-chairman of Commercial Union Assurance.

Kleinwort was knighted in 1971, and was appointed one of her Majesty's Lieutenants of the City of London in 1976.

During the Second World War he served in the RNVR as Lieutenant-commander.

He married in 1933 Elizabeth Kathleen Forde; she and their three daughters survive him.

MAJOR-GENERAL G. W. SYMES

Brigadier, Lord Bellantras.

writes:

Your obituary of that fine soldier Major-General George Symes omitted to mention the double-barrelled stroke of ill-luck which transformed what might have been a distinguished career into something of an anti-climax.

When, at the beginning of 1942 he was appointed to command the 79th Division, fresh from its triumphant defence of Tobruk, he had been selected out of all the Major-Generals in the Army to take over the only British infantry division in actual contact with the Germans. He had barely assumed command when the division was hastily embarked for Burma; but Rangoon having fallen while it was on the high seas, it was disembarked partly at Bombay, and partly at Colombo, and was never to fight again.

He was, however, to succeed in commanding a great deal of university administration.

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At the same time, two review groups were set up to check Dr Picciano's results. Both reported that the study was not yet complete, but the main report had suggested criticising in particular the absence of any controls.

The reports of the two review groups were enough to put a temporary damp on speculation that the environmental studies indicated serious and previously unexpected public health danger from toxic chemical dumps. But that speculation was raised again when two independent research workers from whom was working under contract to the Hooker company—both—re-qualified. Dr

Picciano's research results confirmed the chromosomal abnormalities that he had reported.

In the light of the many scientific and the political criticism that has arisen, a study of the Love Canal residents is being made under the auspices of the Centre for Disease Control in Atlanta, Georgia. It is intended to establish whether the chromosomal pattern of the local residents is abnormal, and whether abnormalities to particular health effects, given the many other biological and environmental factors involved, is likely to prove much more difficult.

The uncertainties have created difficulties for health authorities and for lawyers trying to apportion blame for any damage caused.

In the case of Love Canal, the United States Supreme Court rejected a proposal from the federal government that occupational exposure to benzene be reduced from 10 to one parts per million.

The court argued that, although the uncertainty of the scientific and legal ramifications, inadequate evidence had been produced that the existing limits represented any particular danger.

However, the chromosomal studies, which were reported for the Love Canal residents, in May, had found a high incidence of chromosomal abnormalities. In particular, many of the chromosomes contained substantially more genetic material than usually expected.

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Secondary oils firm

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, Sept 1. Dealings End, Sept 12. Contango Day, Sept 15. Settlement Day, Sept 17.

Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.

1978/80 High Stock Price Chg %/pence P/E												1978/80 High Stock Price Chg %/pence P/E													
Int. Gross Div Yld			Gross Div Yld			1978/80 High Low Company			Gross Div Yld			1978/80 High Low Company			Gross Div Yld			1978/80 High Low Company			Gross Div Yld				
High	Low	Company	High	Low	Company	High	Low	Company	High	Low	Company	High	Low	Company	High	Low	Company	High	Low	Company	High	Low	Company		
BRITISH FUNDS																									
100	95	Trust	130	95	95	11	10	1000	15	15	95	92	95	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145
10113	945	Treas	114	104	104	11	10	116	16	15	95	92	95	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145
98	94	Treas	34	27	27	10	9	100	15	15	95	92	95	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145
954	91	Treas	94	84	84	9	8	95	10	10	95	92	95	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145
954	89	Exch	94	84	84	9	8	95	10	10	95	92	95	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145
954	81	Exch	94	84	84	9	8	95	10	10	95	92	95	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145
954	82	Exch	94	84	84	9	8	95	10	10	95	92	95	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145
954	87	Exch	124	104	104	10	9	100	15	15	95	92	95	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145
914	82	Treas	94	84	84	9	8	95	10	10	95	92	95	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145
954	85	Treas	144	124	124	10	9	117	15	15	95	92	95	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145
974	82	Exch	94	84	84	9	8	95	10	10	95	92	95	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145
954	79	Treas	114	94	94	10	9	100	15	15	95	92	95	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145
954	75	Treas	124	104	104	10	9	100	15	15	95	92	95	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145
954	74	Treas	124	104	104	10	9	100	15	15	95	92	95	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145
954	71	Treas	124	104	104	10	9	100	15	15	95	92	95	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145
954	67	Exch	134	114	114	10	9	100	15	15	95	92	95	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145
954	64	Exch	134	114	114	10	9	100	15	15	95	92	95	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145
954	63	Exch	134	114	114	10	9	100	15	15	95	92	95	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145
954	62	Exch	134	114	114	10	9	100	15	15	95	92	95	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145
954	61	Exch	134	114	114	10	9	100	15	15	95	92	95	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145
954	59	Exch	134	114	114	10	9	100	15	15	95	92	95	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145
954	58	Exch	134	114	114	10	9	100	15	15	95	92	95	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145
954	57	Exch	134	114	114	10	9	100	15	15	95	92	95	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145
954	56	Exch	134	114	114	10	9	100	15	15	95	92	95	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145
954	55	Exch	134	114	114	10	9	100	15	15	95	92	95	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145
954	54	Exch	134	114	114	10	9	100	15	15	95	92	95	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145
954	53	Exch	134	114	114	10	9	100	15	15	95	92	95	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145
954	52	Exch	134	114	114	10	9	100	15	15	95	92	95	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145
954	51	Exch	134	114	114	10	9	100	15	15	95	92	95	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145
954	50	Exch	134	114	114	10	9	100	15	15	95	92	95	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145
954	49	Exch	134	114	114	10	9	100	15	15	95	92	95	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145
954	48	Exch	134	114	114	10	9	100	15	15	95	92	95	145	145										

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CREDIT OF BRITISH

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Stock Markets	
FT 160	492.8 down 2.4
FT Cnts	69.63 up 0.19
Sterling	
52.4185 up 0.5 cent	
Index 76.5 unchanged	
Dollar	
Index 83.5 down 0.2	
DM 1.7765 down 50 pts	
Gold	
567.250 up 521	
Money	
3 month sterling 161.15	
3 month Euro 5 131.15	
6 month Euro 5 115.25	

IN BRIEF

More U.S.
banks
raise prime
rate

Morgan Guaranty Trust, Bankers Trust and Continental Illinois were among the American banks which raised their prime lending rates to 12 per cent from 11 per cent yesterday. The New York Federal Reserve Bank announced that the market rate had risen by 100 basis points of more than 100 per cent.

Some analysts pointed out the Fed must be concerned that the money supply has expanded very sharply in the last four weeks and that as a result it would continue to drain funds in the markets.

The Conference Board's latest survey showed that consumer confidence had strengthened for the third month in a row, and the latest survey of the National Association of Purchasing Managers showed that new factory orders were rising after months of declines.

Massey losses

Massey-Ferguson has announced operating losses of \$251m (£10.4m) and foreign exchange losses of \$454m for the first nine months of its current year. The Canadian-based company is continuing to renegotiate its debts before November 1 when certain covenants would be triggered.

Financial news, page 18

GE of America

Saturday's report about fraud charges which referred to the General Electric Company in Newark, New Jersey, could fail to make it clear that the company concerned was General Electric of America. These charges do not in any way concern the entirely separate British company GEC. We apologize for this confusion.

Bid for Scott

Mining Supplies, the £220m mining equipment group, which picked up 27.2 per cent of Lawrence Scott in a "down-right" bid last May is bidding 500 shares for eight of its own shares for every 17.42 Scotts.

Financial Editor, page 17

BSC furnace restarts

The British Steel Corporation's £400m blast furnace at Redcar, Teesside, which is the biggest in Europe and most modern in the world, was back in action yesterday after a short-down for "technical reasons".

Retaliation seizure

The Australian government is considering legislation to allow it to seize assets of Westinghouse Electric, in retaliation or sequestration of assets of Australian companies in America.

Tax ruling

Developers who "notify" the Inland Revenue of projects starting within two years can be assessed for the future development land tax at current values, the Inland Revenue announced.

Wall Street lower

The Dow Jones industrial average closed 12.28 points down to 928.58. The S & P against SDR was 1319.92. The £ was 545.370.

PRICE CHANGES

ises	Bank	Bank
peonfins	33p to 57p	
rade Hids	5p to 54p	
roovier	31p to 52p	
ward Mach	1p to 11p	
all Ind	3p to 37p	
alls		
rix Ind	1p to 51p	
ales J	2p to 22p	
thris Corp	12p to 52p	
ndres S	55p to 547p	
sky Oil	15p to 52p	

THE POUND

Bank	Bank
stralia	2.13
stra 8th	2.26
larm Fr	31.40
land 5	2.85
mark Fr	13.67
land Mks	9.14
ince Fr	10.32
ecnia Dr	4.46
ecnia Dr	103.50
ecnia Dr	98.50
land Pd	1.17
ly Lir	216.00
ian Fr	540.80
herlands G	4.54

Sharp decline in
retail business
shown by revised
sales figures

By Melvyn Westlake

Business in Britain's high streets fell sharply in July. The slide in volume sales, which has been evident since the early spring, now shows clear signs of speeding up as the economic recession tightens.

According to new government figures, retail sales dropped by 1.7 per cent in July, taking the three months May-July together, the figures show a fall in sales of 2.2 per cent compared with the previous three months.

The decline in volume sales during July is a full percentage point greater than last month. The index for that month, which had been revised down to 99.0, was adjusted. At this level, the index is below the figure for July, which is "more usual".

The effect of the summer sales on consumption seems to have been very short-lived, causing just a small upturn in trade during June, but decreasing trade in the subsequent month. If the Government is successful in holding down wage increases to below 10 per cent, consumer expenditure is likely to fall further until prices are also brought down to comparable levels.

The main brunt of the decline appears to have been borne by clothing and footwear shops and mixed-mail businesses such as the big high street stores. The first of these groups saw trade plunge 4 per cent during the May-July period, while the other suffered a drop of 3.4 per cent.

The retail sectors that seem to have been least affected by the drop in consumer spending are food retailers (down 1.4 per cent in the period May-July compared with the previous three months) and household goods' shops (down 1.0 per cent).

Another indication of the fall in consumer confidence is the overall reduction in the level of new credit being extended. This purchase and other credit balances were 1.1 per cent down in the May-July period compared with the previous three months.

Financial institutions and other consumer credit specialists predict a further reduction in credit during the period ahead. Residential providers are set to "do more, but account for a smaller proportion of all new credit advanced".

Total new credit extended in July was £672m. It seems likely that retailers have had to give credit fairly readily to maintain sales.

The fund is concerned about the ability of increasing numbers

of people to meet their savings and pension commitments in the face of falling real wages.

The fund's report, which is to be presented to the UN, says:

"We would support the continuation of the North-South

talks at the United Nations

next year and support a Russian proposal for a European conference on energy.

But Opec members who would have a balance of payment surplus of \$20,000m this year must become more involved in world politics and aid for developing country energy projects. The \$5,000m given last year was not enough. Nor was that given by the Compton countries which had contributed only one-quarter of the aid supplied by West Germany.

The rising cost of oil has hit Germany hard. From a balance of payments surplus of 12,000m Deutsche Marks (£2,890m) in 1973 it was said that the cost of oil had put the country into a deficit of DM 10,000m last year which would increase in 1980.

But he was careful not merely to castigate Opec. Energy was the dominating theme of our time, with the maintenance of industrial stability an important element in world peace," he stated.

West Germany was aware of its global responsibilities. It would support the proposal of Senior Jose Lopez Portillo, the Mexican President, for a dialogue between oil-producing and consuming countries.

It would support the continuation of the North-South

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next year and support a Russian proposal for a European conference on energy.

Chancellor Schmidt's remarks carry a special significance because a special session at the United Nations is considering ways of improving the world political order, and Opec is to meet in Vienna on Monday to discuss a package of an industrial pacification system and increased aid to oil-importing developing countries.

All the aid to developing countries is not as much as the increase in oil prices they will have to pay," Herr Schmidt said.

"It is a nonsense to expect industrialized countries alone to take up the burden."

Four out of every five people in the developing world live in poverty. The oil price rises hit them hardest. They are faced with famine and ill health.

The action of Mexico and

Schmidt call for oil nations to aid Third World

From Nicholas Berg

Munich, Sept. 8

Herr Helmut Schmidt, Chancellor of West Germany today called on the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (Opec) and the Eastern Bloc to increase aid to developing countries.

Just four weeks before the Federal Republic's elections, the Chancellor used the official opening of the eleventh World Energy Conference to make a wide-ranging speech on international energy.

The rising cost of oil has hit Germany hard. From a balance of payments surplus of 12,000m Deutsche Marks (£2,890m) in 1973 it was said that the cost of oil had put the country into a deficit of DM 10,000m last year which would increase in 1980.

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Schmidt call for oil nations to aid Third World

From Nicholas Berg

Munich, Sept. 8

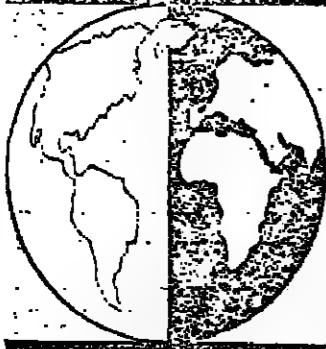
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West Germany was



Third World deficits expected to get worse

The current account deficits of developing nations is expected to grow from \$54,300m (£22,530m) in 1979 to \$72,400m in 1980 and \$89,500m in 1981. The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (Unctad) said in its latest world economic outlook.

It said those nations with no oil to export would be particularly hard pressed, and it would force some of them to limit exports rather than borrow to finance purchases.

This deteriorating situation will result largely from declining trade terms and continued sluggishness in the growth of exports through next year, it said.

Uncited predicted that global exports will grow by just 3 per cent a year in both 1980 and 1981, while prices for exported goods will rise by 8.5 per cent in 1981 after a sharp 27.6 per cent jump this year.

Developing countries probably would find it hard to finance much of their increased current account deficits on concessional terms, Unctad said.

Naples bank moves

Signor Pasquale Acampora, vice-president of Banco di Napoli, and four other members of the state-controlled bank's administrative council, have resigned in a move to help the reconstruction of the council.

Tokyo rate cut

Mr Shintaro Abe, chairman of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party's policy board, said he believes the Bank of Japan should consider lowering its official discount rate again from 8.25 per cent to stimulate the Japanese economy.

Oil shale find

International Mining Corporation NL (IMC) said a preliminary assessment of an oil shale discovery near Mount Coonon, Queensland, suggests a huge potential in the province.

Norway's oil tax

Accrued taxes from Norway's offshore oil industry are estimated at about 25,000m kroner (about £2,170m) in 1980. Mr Alf Sand, Finance Minister, told a meeting of the Norwegian Labour Party's national council:

Fiat cutbacks

Representatives of the Fiat car company and the metal-workers union met in Turin to discuss plans to cut production by 20 per cent and lay off 24,000 employees over 18 months.

Dutch output higher

The Dutch seasonally adjusted industrial production index rose 1.8 per cent to 116 in July from 114 in June, and was unchanged from its level in July last year.

Over the last 10 years, no

Government assistance puts Black Star group back on an even keel

Ghana shipping line makes new start

Black Star Line of Ghana, whose ships were withdrawn from the United Kingdom-West Africa trade two months ago, is to be revitalised. Mr Harry Sawyer, Ghana's minister of Transport and Communications, promised in London yesterday.

After a breakdown in management, July officers were apparently operating the ships in the Black Star fleet for their own benefit without any managerial control.

Mr Sawyer said a programme of reforms designed for BSL should mean British shippers would get a normal conference service from the line by November. Many United Kingdom shippers suffered four month delays in transportation of goods while BSL ships were impounded.

The reforms include the dismissal of the entire Ghanaian top management and many of the 250 officers. The management members have been replaced by West German personnel and Filipino officers have been recruited.

Four new ships have also been bought at a cost of \$60m, and the government has given guarantees for the replacement of BSL's \$14m debts, subject to the availability of foreign exchange.

With a 20-ship fleet carrying about a tenth of the trade, BSL has been wholly-owned by the Ghana Government since 1969. It was previously a 50-50 partnership with Israel's Zim Lines. Two years ago it began to show ominous signs of management breakdown and by the time an official government inquiry reported this May, ships were apparently wandering from port to port out of managerial control, with officers trading cargoes on their own account.

"We have been disgracing ourselves all over the place", Mr Sawyer said. "But we are determined to put a stop to all irregularity." He could not say what the failure had cost the Ghana economy, but BSL problems had taken 90 per cent of his time since he became minister a year ago.

Mr Peter Earlam, chief executive of the United Kingdom-West Africa Lines joint service said it would be primarily a matter for Ghana to re-establish discipline in its own line, but other conference members would give any help asked for.

The determination of Ghana to put matters right made it a very different case from East Africa where the East Africa National Line, owned jointly by Kenya, Zambia, Uganda and Tanzania, which



Mr Harry Sawyer, promises to reorganise Ghana's Black Star Line.

Michael Baily

Britain starts talks on simpler textile duty

By John Huston

Britain has opened talks with the European Commission on simplifying the procedure for granting relief on duty paid on foreign garments made abroad with British textiles.

Mr Cecil Parkinson, Minister for Trade, said that by simplifying the present complicated regulations the share of imported garments accounted for by British fabrics, made up abroad, could be increased. These goods are covered by quota arrangements.

The minister was speaking on his return from Hongkong, where he led a textile industry selling mission. He said that he had made it clear that the government was committed to become involved in "horse trading".

He added that Hongkong officials had been told that the Government was committed to seeking successors to the present multi-fibre arrangement, which regulates the world textile trade.

Allied Textiles has secured a £1m order for high quality cloth, Mr Parkinson said. He said that proposals for the origin marking of goods, being developed by Mrs Sally Oppenheim, the Minister for Consumer Affairs, could also be expected to encourage Hongkong garment manufacturers to use more British materials.

Up to half of Civil Service pay 'should go on pensions'

By Margaret Stone

Investment medium has produced a consistently positive return, allowing for inflation. In the same period the median performing private pension fund has produced a return of minus four per cent while the upper quartile performing fund still showed a negative return of minus two per cent.

The centre's study, prepared under the chairmanship of Mr John Chown, the international tax consultant, says that calculations by Mr Edward Johnson, the Government actuary, grossly overstate the return of investments available to funded pension schemes, which it believes to be the only fair basis for comparison.

Civil service pensions are unfunded, but the cost of providing them is based upon a notional fund which Mr Johnson assumes will show a real rate of return of three per cent. This is "inaccurate and misleading", according to the centre.

It also suggests that in view of the "great financial importance and political contentiousness of the issue" it was fair to the government actuary and Civil Service Pay Unit for them to bear sole responsibility for deciding Civil Service pension contributions.

Hongkong is Britain's biggest supplier of clothing and apparel with about one quarter of the imported market. This is almost 15 per cent of Hongkong's clothing exports.

Mr Parkinson was accompanied by company representatives from Courtaulds, Allied Textiles, Carrington, Viyella, Tootal, Jobstons of Elgin, and Mr Harold Gibson, president of the National Union of Hosiery and Knitwear Workers. Mr Parkinson said that in some fabric sectors Britain's share of the market was falling.

But prospects for increasing textile sales to the colony were now good. Hongkong manufacturers were being forced to make higher quality goods because of increasing low-cost competition from Korea, Taiwan and Sri Lanka. The market for higher quality fabrics was growing fast.

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COWAN, de GROOT LIMITED

Extracts from the Chairman's Statement for the year ended 30th April 1980

Turnover	1979/80	1978/79
£44m	£39m	
Record Pretax Profits	£2.6m	£2.2m
Assets per share	73.3p	63.1p

"The excellent results reflect the efforts that each company in the Group has made to combat increased overheads and at least maintain its margins. It is particularly gratifying bearing in mind the difficult times through which the industries in which we are engaged have been – and still are – passing.

The total dividend of 3.5p per share represents a 28% increase on last year's.

We shall best meet the challenges of today's trading conditions by remaining steadfast to our philosophy of providing products of quality and value, by maintaining and fostering the good relationships we have with our suppliers, and by giving our customers the best service we can.

We look forward to the future with confidence and hope that we will continue to maintain the unbroken record of progress which we have been fortunate enough to produce for shareholders over such a very long period."

Derrick Cowan, Chairman

CGG
4 DIVISIONS — TOYS AND GIFTWARE PRODUCERS — ELECTRICAL AND HARDWARE WHOLESALE — MACHINERY IMPORTERS — RUSSIAN SHIP CONTAINE

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Anachronism of the dock labour board

From Mr J. F. Green
Sir, In this time of reappraisal of our institutions, the position of the National Dock Labour Board needs to be examined.

Since its formation, employment legislation has so far advanced the "position" of employees in this country that the NDLB has become an anachronism.

If it were to be abolished, it would enable the employers of registered labour to compete on a fair and equal basis with "non-scheme" port operators. Such bodies as the Port of London Authority could become economically independent in stead of relying upon govern-

ment aid as they do now. It's

likely that employees would

object since the Employment Protection Act and redundancy payments arrangements duplicate the protection they already

have. Morale would improve as

would working practices once

it was shown that they were

part of a strong, profitable

industry.

The only people to oppose

the winding up of the NDLB

would be non-scheme port

operators, who would see their

artificial advantage disappear.

J. F. GREEN

95 Hal Road,

Gravesend,

Kent.

Stop using heads of jobless as cannon balls

From Mr J. Haycraft

Sir, Apart from our Protestant work ethic, we deplore unemployment because we have not even begun a proper debate on how to create conditions which might enable us to welcome it.

If each unemployed person costs the state £5,000 in benefits, administration, tax losses etc, little imagination is needed to suggest positive ways of deploying money.

How about raising the school leaving age to increase the qualifications of desperate, unemployed school leavers? Why not special tax incentives for the self-employed? A Ministry of Leisure? Perhaps a concentrated scheme to increase aid to developing countries tied to British goods and services?

As yet, there has been scant debate even of the political implications of a silicon chip society. Who is going to get the economic benefits? A small number of factory owners with innumerable machines, few workers and consequently, immense profits? Or are the redundant going to benefit from these surpluses in a systematic way?

Surely increased leisure subsidized by technological change, by what would otherwise be spent on the dole, and, perhaps by North Sea oil, is an exciting prospect, so long as politicians, economists and other people work together to create the right conditions and a revolution in attitudes instead of using the heads of the unemployed as cannon balls with which to shoot at one another.

Yours faithfully,

JOHN HAYCRAFT,

81 Lee Road,

London, SE2

September 2.

A dream that we were great again

From Mr G. Nimes

Sir, I had a dream. I dreamt that the British Leyland workforce had made the TUC barons their servants and not their masters. Had I realized that Japan and not management was the enemy, I dreamt that workers and management had plucked hands resolved to beat the Japanese at their own game, in commerce as we had in war. I dreamt that the shoddy and internal strife had been jettisoned resulting in British car giving pride and satisfaction to drivers everywhere. I dreamt that "Buy British Leyland" had swept the land and the world.

That it was now British field and not roads that were full of foreign vehicles and that workers, management and the country had prospered mightily.

I dreamt that workers and management had resolved to beat the Japanese at their own game, in commerce as we had in war. I dreamt that the shoddy and internal strife had been jettisoned resulting in British car giving pride and satisfaction to drivers everywhere. I dreamt that "Buy British Leyland" had swept the land and the world.

Yes I had a dream. Who knows? Perhaps if enough people, at all levels could have such dreams our nation would again find itself on a pinnacle such as 1945, when having triumphed against impossible odds we looked the whole world in the face, proud to be British.

Once we were men. We could be again. Need it remain just a dream?

Yours faithfully,

GORDON NIMES,

The Queens,

Windmill End,

Ewell,

Surrey.

Car shipments to Middle East

From Mr N. von Berg

Sir, Perhaps the 800 workers being made redundant at the Jaguar car works might ask Sir Michael Edwards how many cars he has shipped to the Middle East since 1974 came off the Arab blockade two years ago.

Kenneth Owen

INTERIM RESULTS

Turnover	6 months to 30 June, 80	6 months to 30 June, 79	Year to 31 Dec, 79
£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's

Turnover	6,033	7,369	14,265
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Operating profits	1,551	1,644	3,544
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Other	(22)	30	189
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Group overheads	(253)	(235)	(490)
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Share of profits of associated companies	67</
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BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

Expectations in the market

While there have been further tentative signs of the United States recession bottoming over the past couple of weeks, the statistics at home continue to point to the United Kingdom recession deepening. Yesterday's retail sales figures for July, albeit on the basis of a substantially revised series of figures, showed a sharp fall, while the rate of increase in wholesale prices continued to decelerate.

All that was good news for the oil-led market, where gains generally mounted to more than quarter of a point, though without the Government Bridge reactivating the 1981 tax stop. The next obstacles of course, are this afternoon's banking figures for August and the August central government borrowing requirement. The market is, however, well prepared for bad news on both fronts, the general expectation apparently being that the figures will indicate a rise in sterling M3 of 3-3 per cent.

Assuming there are no unpleasant surprises in store, here, the more pertinent question is going to be whether or not the figures will represent the end of the bad news on the monetary front. Certainly, there has been increasing rumour of late that bank lending may have started to decelerate during September, not to mention speculation that MLR is likely to be cut within the next two to three weeks.

What is far from clear, however, is whether the general emphasis of official policy over the coming weeks on the assumption that the industry targets are going to have to be rebased anyway will move on to getting the whole yield curve lower or trying to achieve some substantial funding. It would be surprising if the authorities tried to do much more than tie up some solid income for November/December.

Now that Mount Stables, the 125 million equipment group has made a full bid for Laurence Scott, the electric motor group, the list of down raters, which have yet to digest victims at prices as good as, or better than, those paid to institutions during raids is dwindling. Only out of town shareholders in three down-rated victims are out of luck. Consolidated Gold Fields' shares languish under De Beers' raiding prices. Steinhause Holdings' shares are below what the United States Continental Corporation paid for its stake, and Carpet International is well under the Hong Kong Carpet down raid price.

Mount Stables' spent nearly a week last May raising its stake in Scott by 15 per cent to 22.1 per cent, thereby failing to gain the magic 30 per cent.

It now offers 60p a share cash or 3.5 per cent of its own shares for every 17 in Scott. But the Scotts' jump at little more than 65p or just under 24.5m. The market pondered, and raised Scott's share by 7p to 51.5m, the year's peak. Since the beginning of 1979, Scott's shares have been as high as 180p and as low as 42p.

Assets are valued at nearly 120m, but all they did for Scott was to lose 11.87m in the year to March last, against 11.35m. The dividend was a nominal 1.45p gross. However, the second half loss was much smaller than the first and the engineering climate cost 51.5m. Business has picked up a bit in the recession in Britain.

The engineering group's latest has a 1 per cent stake, a legacy of a bit some years ago.

It now has to be seen what Scott's come up with in the way of forecasts after so many reports, and whether the Monopolies Commission intervenes. Only the companies are required to make the electric motors. It needs for its main lines, and the Commission must not come as surprised as to one customer.

Lloyd's
Delivering
Fisher

It now appears that Lloyd's insurance brokers are unhappy about the recommendations of the Fisher Report on self-regulation of the insurance market on a number of grounds. An initial letter from the Lloyd's Insurance Brokers' Committee to Lloyd's chairman, Mr Peter Green, lists no less than 15 matters on which the brokers would like "further consultation".

In one sense this is all part of the debate.

Business Diary: Meanwhile back at Brentwood



Ford is evidently trying with appointing another Briton as chairman and managing director of Ford of Britain now that Sir Terry Becker is to become Director General of the CBI. The top job at the Brentwood headquarters, which paid a salary of £84,750 to Sir Terry last year, is unlikely to be regarded as a promotion by the four Americans on the board. Most are corporate vice-presidents, so attention turns to the five British directors. Of these, all of whom are in their early or middle thirties, the longest serving is Sam Toy, director of sales. The others are Stan Thomas, director of finance, Bob Ramsey, director of industrial relations, Stan Williams, director of manufacturing, and Geoff Bayley, director of the British company's tractor operations. The successful candidate is expected to be announced today.

Although Toy has been the mainstay of Ford's marketing activities in the United Kingdom and therefore a force to be reckoned with in the Ford hierarchy, a clear front-runner for the top job has not emerged. A sixth Englishman on the board, Bill Bayley, is also vice-

chairman, manufacturing, head of Europe, and already senior to Becker.

What makes Toy as chairman of the most successful motor company in Britain will be arriving just as the multi-national group has launched its new "world-car", the replacement for the "Escort" range which has cost £500m to develop.

The car is now producing contracts with no option to be held up on Mercedes and Saab in Germany and must of the responsibility for success will depend on the man at the top in the United Kingdom.

The Escort is the first car to be designed on a world scale, and it is expected that eventually about one million variants a year will be produced in Europe, the United States and Japan. It is arguably the single most important new car ever produced.

Ford United Kingdom's new

man will also have to tread in the footsteps of a chairman whose background and record is probably unrepeatable. Sir Terry was described yesterday by a close associate as a man with a "unique Ford career behind him and as a manager with uniquely broad horizons". He combines the qualifications of an economist with those of an engineer and nobody is going to match that.

Sir Terry has also involved himself greatly in dealings with Government. While never quite as well known as BL's Sir Michael Edwards (in Ford nobody, it appears, is allowed to display greater charisma than Ford itself), Sir Terry has been a leading spokesman for industry's interests.

I remember that when interviewing Sir Raymond Pennock on his appointment as CBI president earlier this year, I joked that whatever the new Director General would be, it could not be another ICI man. Sir Raymond is a former ICI chairman.

The late Sir John Methven, Sir Terry's predecessor, was an ICI man—and, to and behold, Sir Terry is an ICI non-executive director.

The Escort is the first car

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Wallchart

I HEARD
SOME
HEARTENING
HOME-SPUN
PHILOSOPHY IN
THE LIFT THE
OTHER MORNING

THE
ACCOUNTANT
SAID TO ME
NEVER MIND
WHEN YOU'RE
DOWN, THE
ONLY WAY
IS UP.

MIND YOU, WE
WERE ON THE
THIRD FLOOR AT
THE TIME...



Peter Lord, (above) is our

new chairman, manufacturing, head of Europe, and already senior to Becker.

What makes Toy as chairman of the most successful motor company in Britain will be arriving just as the multi-national group has launched its new "world-car", the replacement for the "Escort" range which has cost £500m to develop.

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most important new car ever produced.

Ford United Kingdom's new

they have swallowed their mutual antipathy to set up VCPS.

Sir Terry retires from the BBC this month, where he has been sales director of BEC Enterprises, which sells programmes overseas.

He told me yesterday that the South Africans in particular buy a lot of bootleg feature film cassettes.

VCPS is considering a review of copyright law, a seal of approval for video copying houses, and above all promoting the better distribution of cheaper home video.

Sir Terry says that VCPS is not out to stop people bootleg programmes in their own homes.

What the society is trying to do is the booming industry in the sale of such tapes, made either from television or from copies of films stolen from processing labs.

fares for employees and freight and the flying of aircraft from their home bases must of the big American companies will be lucky to see much change from a quarter of a million pounds.

At least one big American aerospace company, Grumman, decided against renting a helicopter chalet this year and another, Lockheed, closed down its chalet at the end of the trade day on Thursday.

The next big international air show is in Paris next May. Every big company will be wondering whether it can afford to be there, and, most will decide that they cannot afford not to. Plans to start a third event, next year, in New York fell through last year.

But, behind the scenes, there

are doubts whether it is all

worth the rising cost. After

paying for, stand, and hospital space, accommodation,

they will have to pay for

Hugh Stephenson

Bringing worker participation into the open

Every household (indeed every company director) can now instantly be able to give you a detailed rundown of the history and present status of the European Draft Fifth Directive. The Institute of Directors (which is rapidly establishing itself as a forum for intelligent debate) is accordingly to be congratulated for the way in which last week in a full day of discussion it tried to focus light into this dark corner of EEC plans to harmonize our laws.

For the purpose of the Fifth Directive (in what it passes from draft to actual effect) will require the harmonization of company law in each member state in the matter of participation by workers in the affairs of their companies and the mechanisms of industrial democracy.

This new draft is being enthusiastically championed by our Conservative MEPs, led by Mr Amédée Turner. The service performed by last Thursday's exposure of the subject at the Institute of Directors was, as I demonstrated last year to produce an entirely new draft directive, prepared by its rapporteur, Mr Aart Guterst, a Dutch member.

It is a long and involved story, going back at least to 1972 when the EEC Commission produced its first draft of a directive. Those who do not like changes might, therefore, be forgiven for taking the tactical view that it is not worth wasting time and effort on something that may never happen.

The danger, however, of this line of policy with the EEC is that things are almost unmonitored at some subterranean level for years and then have a way suddenly of emerging as EEC policy. This has been particularly

true in the whole area of harmonization of national practices and law.

The danger in this case of British companies, to make proposals, in the name of removing obstacles to companies establishing themselves in other member countries, designed to "coordinate" to the necessary extent the affairs of which, for the protection of the interests of members (ie, shareholders) and others, are required by member states, with a view to making such safeguards "equivalent throughout the Community".

Mr Turner and his colleagues are, of course, keen to avoid any future idea of worker directors being imposed on British company law. They have, therefore, cast about for some other mechanism that might pass the test of equivalence. The result is that Mr Guterst's draft has a number of options which individual countries might adopt. These include, for the benefit of the British, the possibility of "compulsory" consultative councils elected by all employees including management, voting in secret ballot. Such councils would have the right to consider all important board proposals for the conduct of the company.

Some of the reasons why this "British" alternative was unfortunate were spelled out at the Institute of Directors conference by Mr John Jackson, a director of Philips. If the debate goes

down the "consultative council" route, it is certain that such a proposal would only be accepted if such councils had real teeth—that is, were able to exercise a statutory right of veto in certain types of management decision. It is clear from the past history of this subject that nothing less would be held to be the equivalent of the company law regimes already existing in, say, Germany.

There is nothing wrong with consultative councils in the appropriate circumstances. There is, however, everything wrong with the idea of imposing consultative councils with statutory powers on all British companies above a certain size. There is also everything wrong with doing so as a means of preventing the development of real experiments in making the management of companies more clearly responsible for the interests of groups other than just shareholders including the interests of employees.

It would be much better in the long run to proceed directly towards the desired goal. With notable exceptions, British industry lags far behind European in matters of employee participation and industrial democracy. Experiments of all sorts in these directions should be embraced for their own sake and not behind the bogus stallion horse of removing barriers to the movement of companies within the EEC.

Another chance for the EEC consumer

When Mr Roy Jenkins assumed the presidency of the European Commission he announced that his mission was to give the Community a human face. One theme was to run through all Commission responsibilities—the impact that European policies would have in protecting and advancing the interests of the citizens of Europe. Specifically, policies were to safeguard the consumer and greater weight was to be given to the protection of the consumer than ever before.

Now, four years later, the staff of the Commission's consumer protection service—still more than 20, including secretaries—are almost in despair. The first consumer bill, "The first consumer protection bill", which set out the steps for the work from 1975 to 1979, remains largely unfulfilled. The second consumer programme, reaffirming the principles and objectives of the first, remains unconfirmed and unadopted, leaving affairs in limbo.

No one supposes that Europe could formally abandon consumer protection. But there are rumours that officials working in the Council, contemplating the second consumer programme while an opinion is still from the European Parliament, will seek a round off proceedings by announcing that he has finally secured what has been awaited for years and—

—a meeting of the Council of Ministers devoted to consumer affairs.

Mr Sally Oppenheim, the British minister for consumer affairs, called for such a meeting when she went to Brussels a year ago. She is going to

Paris and would support M Monory if he does try to bring about a ministers' meeting.

If the European Parliament does propose an opinion, perhaps a favourable one, on consumer protection, then the consumer protection function to a big department such as industry, when the Commission is reconstituted under M Gaston Thorn's presidency starting in January.

There is one last hope of regaining lost momentum. A three-day conference on consumer power in Paris next month will bring together leaders in the field from Community countries.

It is just conceivable that M Monory, the French economics minister who is organising the French presidential election, will seek in round off proceedings by announcing that he has finally secured what has been awaited for years and—

—a meeting of the Council of Ministers devoted to consumer affairs.

Mr Tony Venables, director of the Bureau Européen des Unions de Consommateurs, the consumer organizations' office in Brussels, hopes that the new dispensation may bring a Commissioner for consumer affairs

with the political weight and skill to influence decisions in all the large departments in consumers' interests.

Mr Burke was not ideal for that role, but already it is arguable that with his help consumers have gained more in the areas of competition policy and even common agricultural policy, than they have in other areas of consumer protection.

Finally, consumerists believe that there must be consumer protection legislation at European level because purely national legislation can no longer suffice. The European Court of Justice has already determined that the rules for the free circulation of trade within the Community should take precedence over any consumer protection legislation in individual member states that goes beyond the essential minimum.

Robin Young

Can Sir Terence transplant the Ford philosophy?

Peter Hill

but it is every bit as effective. Over the next five years—which will span the present Government's period of office, the new Director General will seek to consolidate the gains made by the organization under Sir John in raising the level of consciousness of the importance of industry to the economy among a much wider audience and providing a counterbalance to the whims of Government and the TUC.

Sir Terence has in fact played an important role in all the measures implemented to improve the CBI's profile and has been closely involved in policy development, committee meetings, the annual conference of the CBI's president's committee for the next three years.

But the vacuum created by his predecessor's death has created strains and tensions within the organization, which recently moved to new offices at Cenotra Point. There has been a growing feeling of disorientation, coupled with signs of some inconsistency, most notably in the field of industrial legislation. There is a split in the membership, with some favouring a more hawkish approach than the measures proposed so far by the Government.

The now established annual conference of the CBI in November will be the first big public exposure of the new Director General to the mem-

bership. They are unlikely to find him wanting and, as he firmly believes that the Government's economic policies are the right ones and that inflation must be tackled.

But, for companies whose support for government policies is being stretched to its limits of tolerance against a background of dwindling order books, high interest rates and the strength of sterling, they will be looking for more than just words and exhortations to hold the line on pay.

Whether Sir Terence can win their confidence within the next few weeks will be critical to his success, and, much longer, to his ability to make the CBI a truly effective force in the British economy.

Despite the buffering which British industry is now taking, and that preached by ministers ad nauseam that productivity must be improved if British

Interim Results

6 months ended 30th June 1980

Points from Review by the Chairman, Mr. Duncan McDonald, CBE

- Significant recovery from previous half year.
- Good order intake in mechanical engineering and mining sectors with success in developing new markets.
- Balance sheet remains strong... progressive capital investment and development programme being maintained.
- Increasing profit contribution from overseas companies.
- Given the difficult economic environment, the Company's position overall is encouraging.

	Half Year Ended 30.6.80	Year Ended 31.12.79

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FINANCIAL NEWS

Stock markets

Inflation figures inspire equities

In a week that sees the publication of several important economic statistics, investors began by adopting a cautious attitude.

Except for secondary oil shares, where Canadian exploration issues rocketed ahead and fired interest in the rest of the sector, the market began to sag yesterday after a steady opening.

From mid-morning onwards leading equities drifted back in the absence of support buying. But the rest of this week's key statistics, the wholesale prices indices, injected a firmer note. Encouraged by the evidence that inflation is coming under control, equity prices picked up and leading shares, although a penny or two easier on the day—closed off the worst.

Gilts, generally a firmer market throughout the day, were similarly encouraged by the news. Longs, having drifted gently upwards throughout the day, made further ground after hours to close with gains of £1 or more on the day. Shorts ended with gains of about £1 to £3/16.

The Government broker took the opportunity to sell more of the medium-term Treasury 11 per cent 1991 (A) at 246.

However, dealers in the gilts market reported that activity was fairly quiet. Prices were moving ahead on only small buying. Today's leading figures, giving some clue to the money supply trend and the prospect for a cut in interest

rates, will be crucial for the market.

Among oil shares attention centred on the Canadian exploration company Double Eagle. The shares leaped 190p to 610p on further consideration of its oil find in Alaska and Warrior Resources, with a 22.5 per cent stake in Double Eagle, rose 110p to 390p.

Shares of agricultural equipment maker Weeks Associates dropped 3p to 160p below their par value to 15p yesterday. The group, where Eagle Star subsidiary, Grovehead Securities, has a 24 per cent stake, said four months ago that shareholders' funds and goodwill stood at 3p a share. Week's which made £29,000 profit in the first half of last year, reports interim earnings next month.

The excitement spilled over into other exploration issues and among the best were New Court, up 5p to 64p, Aran Energy, up 10p to 450p, and Sovereign, up 20p to 310p. Viking Resources added 5p to 125p and Cartess Capel 2p to 151p.

KCA International went 2p firmer at 991p but the oil leaders generally were duller. Ultramar added 10p to 360p but BP at 358p, Shell at 340p and Sasol at 702p all eased 2p.

Industrial leaders, although off the worst, were still easier on the day and the FT Index closed 2.4 lower at 492.0.

Latest results

Company	Sales	Profits	Earnings	Div.	Pay	Years
	£m	£m	per share	£m	pence	data
Int'l Fin	241.3	219.6	13.7 (15.1)	5.25 (4.12*)	28.11	(8.62*)
BTR (I)	16.5 (15.4)	0.9 (1.1)	17.2 (16.1)	2.05 (2.03)	—	(5.26)
Corus Inds (I)	57.2	16.7	17.0 (22.4)	4.41	—	(—)
London Und (I)	6.03 (7.4)	1.34 (1.45)	—	—	3/11	(—)
Matthew Clark (F)	32.61 (30.8)	2.6 (2.7)	—	—	21/10	(—)
Melody Mills (F)	9.6 (9.9)	0.39 (0.82)	13.7 (17.8)	5.51	—	(—)
Metal Closures (I)	33.7 (29.8)	2.51 (2.7)	7.19 (10.02)	2.2 (2.2)	1/31	(—)
Mur Glendevon (F)	—	0.47 (0.37)	3.07 (2.24)	1.75 (—)	12/11	2.55 (2.10)
Neft (I)	1.02	0.74 (0.63)	—	—	31/10	(—)
Robinson Bros (I)	6.27 (5.23)	—	—	—	—	—
Dividends in this table are shown net of tax. Elsewhere in Business News dividends are shown on a gross basis. To establish gross multiply net dividend by 1.428. Profits are shown pre-tax and earnings are net. *Adjusted for scrip. †before tax credit.						

Good results from BTR were not good enough for the market and the shares slipped 2p to 375p.

But recent press comment and an optimistic statement helped C. D. Bramall up 4p to 86p in a firm motors sector. Also responding to comment, Texaco Services rose 4p to 88p and Dorada 5p to 54p.

St George's Laundry, where directors and family have just sold 43.6 per cent of the shares, spurted up 18p to 65p. Cornell Dresses, the subject of a bid by KCA, rose 23p to 57p and RTZ 2p to 47p.

Equity turnover on September 5 was £111.73m (number of bargains, 14,026). Yesterday's most active stocks, according to Exchange Telegraph, were KCA International, Western Mining, New West, Premier, Shell, Boots, BCI, ICI, Lancashire Scott, Marks & Spencer, Plessey, Thorn-EMI, BP, GKN and GEC.

Traded options had a fairly busy day, with total of 1,041 traded. Total accounted for 1,041 with the November 330s in demand. Louvre with 175 and Cornet Gold with 150 contracts were the other main markets.

Traditional options were much tougher since then.

Mr Ashton's Provincial has already doubled its money on St George's and a further offer is thought by the City to be unlikely.

The moment the takeover rules allow Provincial Laundry, left with a 15 per cent stake after its abortive takeover attempt, to return with a further offer if it wishes. It is understood that Provincial's move last year showed the Armstrong family that St George's was not as impenetrable as they had thought.

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The moment the takeover rules

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Wednesday, September 24 at 11 a.m.
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FINE ENGLISH FURNITURE, EASTERN RUGS AND
CARPETS. Catalogue £1.50.

Thursday, September 25 at 11 a.m. and 2.30 p.m.
VINTAGE PORT, OLD MADEIRA, SHERRY AND
COGNAC. Catalogue £1.

Friday, September 26 at 11 a.m.
OLD MASTER PICTURES. Catalogue £1.

Tuesday, September 30 at 11 a.m. and 2.30 p.m.
OLD MASTER PRINTS. Catalogue £1.20.

AT THE BRIGHTON AND HOVE ENGINEERUM
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Monday, September 15 at 2 p.m.
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ber 19 and Saturday, September 20 from 10 a.m. to
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Devon & Cornwall: Christopher

PERSONAL CHOICE

Broadcasting Guide

Edited by Peter Dear

TELEVISION

BBC 1

6.40 am Open University : Redefining the City. 7.05 Radio Isotope Techniques. 7.30 Maths Analysis Sequences. Closedown at 7.35. 12.45 pm News at One. Today 1.04-1.15 pm : *Mill at One*. Today marks the re-launch of *Family Matters*, a weekly look at topics of family interest in a straightforward way. Musical entertainment is supplied by the Ohio State Fair Youth Choir. 1.45 *Trumpton*. (r) Closedown at 2.00.

2.00 *Free French*, review accompanied by Dyfed Jones. 2.45 *Big School* ends on BBC 2. 4.20 Hong Kong Phoney. Two cartoons featuring the Kung-fu fighters of crime (r). 4.40 *Play Away*, starring Brian Caw (r). 5.05 *John Craven's Newsround*. News for young people, presented by school children. 5.15 *Stampwatch*. Olympic 100m champion Allan Wells and European table tennis champion John Hilton are in the studio today to give tips on their respective sports. With them are Peter Purves, Susan King and Nigel Starmer-Smith. 5.40 News read by Peter Woods.

BBC 2

5.55 Nationwide. Today we have our weekly look at the work of the Zoo vet.

7.00 Film : *Climb an Angry Mountain* (1972) starring Fees Parker and Barry Nelson. North California lumberman Eliot Cooper has been offered a New York job by Frank Bryant with him as they chase a fugitive from New York State prison through the harsh terrain of the Mount Shasta region. An added complication is that the escape has kidnapped Cooper's son.

7.35 *Woman on One* : Red River Safari. A journey down the East African river Tana (see Personal Choice).

9.00 News with Kenneth Kendall.

9.15 Fair Stood the Wind for France. Part two of the dramatisation of E. S. Vivian's novel about a French-speaking family in occupied France. Tonight Franklin gets an ultimatum from the local doctor to go to hospital with his gangrenous arm or die. David Beames plays the feathery Franklin. 10.20 *The Miracle Workers*. The second of four programmes looking at Germany and the Germans. With them are Peter Purves, Susan King and Nigel Starmer-Smith.

5.40 News read by Peter Woods.

BBC 3

5.40 am Open University : Images of Protest. 7.05 *The Handicapped Working Together*. 7.30 Simulation Models. Closedown at 7.35.

11.00 *Play School*. Sarah Long and Ben Bass are the presenters and the story is *Shout! Keith's Harry Goes to a Fancy-Dress Party*. 11.25 Closedown.

4.50 pm Open University : *Muziek: The Double Integral*. 5.15 *Rivers*.

5.40 *Database* : Security. 5.50 *Knowledge and Learning* : Electronic and Photographic.

6.00 *The Contest Party*. Keith Barron narrates a documentary about a Devon seaside town's summer show. We follow its progress from the first read through to the opening night.

7.25 *New* with sub-titles for the hard-of-hearing.

7.35 *Roots of England*. The first of six programmes which look at disparate English communities.

Tonight we see the picture postcard village of Kersley in Lancashire and the Partridge family in particular. (r) (see Personal Choice).

8.05 *My Music*. Another round of the musical quiz that brings together Frank Blair and John Adams, and Noreen and Ian Wallace. Steve Race ends the programme and asks them.

8.30 *Top Gear*. Noel Edmonds introduces the programme that looks at the latest in road transportation. We also see a look at new vehicles and the problems of seatbelts for children. The reporters are Frank Page and Sue Baker.

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THAMES

9.10 am *The Wanderer Butterfly*.

A bird's eye view of the life cycle of the Australian monarch butterfly (r). 9.50 *Tatters*. The tale of a man and a lion in the African jungle. 10.40 *Yesterday's War*. The last days of the Paraguayan Indians. 11.00 *Paradise*. Robert Carr shows us how to make chicken stock as a base for Chicken Avocado Soup. With him to discuss cookery books is friend Gordon Jackson (r). 4.15 *The Square*. Robert Carr shows us how to make chicken stock as a base for Chicken Avocado Soup. With him to discuss cookery books is friend Gordon Jackson (r). 4.15 *The Square*. 4.45 *Food*. Wendy Craig and Geoffry Palmer. Their two sons have gone off to Scotland and the house is unusually quiet but the 'matters still weigh heavily on the parents' mind.

5.30 *Compilation of Not The Nine O'Clock News*. The best bits from one of the funniest series on television. (See Personal Choice).

6.00 *Ortende 333*. A Belgian film showing the fishing trip of a small trawler from Ostend.

6.15 *Leap in the Dark*. The living grave by David Rudkin. The fourth of seven plays about the lives of the inhabitants of a small village.

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Maternity Hospital, to Katherine

and Christopher, son

of Christopher and Linda

GARROD—On September 8th, is

Christopher and Linda—son

of Christopher and Linda

HOPE—On September 8th, 1980,

Philippe, wife Davinia, and

son, Meadow, Houston,

Texas, 77021.

LEWIS—On September 8th, 1980,

to Sue (neé Sophie) and Tony

LOUISON—On September 8th, 1980,

Jane and James—son

(Alexander).

BIRTHS

ELLIOTT—On September 7th

1980, at Chelmsford's

Maternity Hospital, to Katherine

and Christopher, son

of Christopher and Linda

GARROD—On September 8th, is

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